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Dairen	8.15 a.m.	Chingchun	2.15 p.m.	Chingchun	8.15 a.m.	Dairen	2.15 p.m.
Dairen	9.15 a.m.	Chingchun	3.15 p.m.	Chingchun	9.15 a.m.	Dairen	3.15 p.m.
Dairen	10.15 a.m.	Chingchun	4.15 p.m.	Chingchun	10.15 a.m.	Dairen	4.15 p.m.
Dairen	11.15 a.m.	Chingchun	5.15 p.m.	Chingchun	11.15 a.m.	Dairen	5.15 p.m.
Dairen	12.15 p.m.	Chingchun	6.15 p.m.	Chingchun	12.15 p.m.	Dairen	6.15 p.m.
Dairen	1.15 p.m.	Chingchun	7.15 p.m.	Chingchun	1.15 p.m.	Dairen	7.15 p.m.
Dairen	2.15 p.m.	Chingchun	8.15 p.m.	Chingchun	2.15 p.m.	Dairen	8.15 p.m.
Dairen	3.15 p.m.	Chingchun	9.15 p.m.	Chingchun	3.15 p.m.	Dairen	9.15 p.m.
Dairen	4.15 p.m.	Chingchun	10.15 p.m.	Chingchun	4.15 p.m.	Dairen	10.15 p.m.
Dairen	5.15 p.m.	Chingchun	11.15 p.m.	Chingchun	5.15 p.m.	Dairen	11.15 p.m.
Dairen	6.15 p.m.	Chingchun	12.15 a.m.	Chingchun	6.15 p.m.	Dairen	12.15 a.m.

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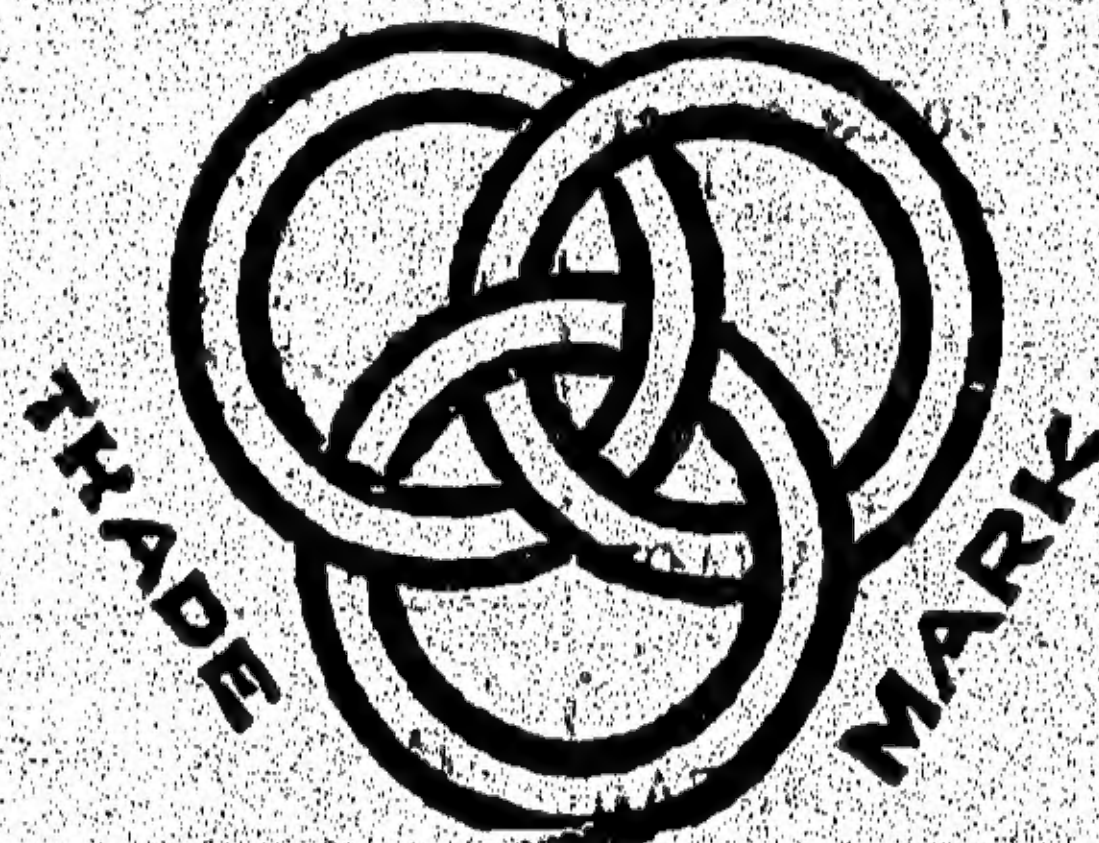
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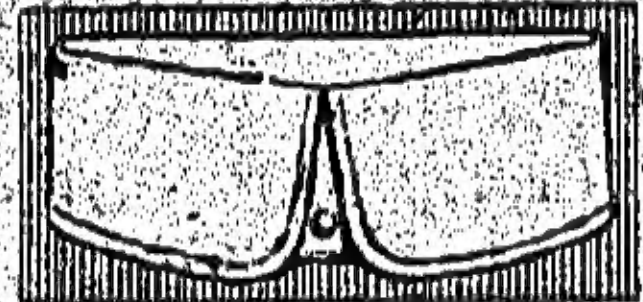


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HARD RACE FOR CHAMPIONS.

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Stewards in Charge of the Scale.—Mr. B. D. F. Bath and Lieut. Col. I. B. P. Currie, C.R.A.

Handicapper.—Mr. Geo. K. Hall Brutton.

Judge.—Mr. F. B. Marshall.

Assistant Judge.—Mr. D. M. Ross.

Paddock.—Mr. H. P. White.

Starter.—Mr. H. J. Geddes.

Second Starter.—Mr. Paul M. Hodgson.

Time Keeper.—Mr. M. S. Sassoon.

Honorary Treasurer.—Mr. H. C. Sandford.

Clerk of the Course.—Mr. T. F. Hough.

The full results were as follows:—

The GRAND STAKES.—Winner \$500. Second \$200. Third \$100. For China ponies, weight for age, on date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one race 5 lb. extra. Two or more races 10 lb. extra. Subscription griffins allowed 5 lb. Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. Henry Humphreys' Brown Mouse, 11st 4lb. (Mr. Knoll) 1.

Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Essex Chief, 10st 12lb. (Mr. Sedgwick) 2.

Mr. Ezra's Iron Duke, 11st 7lb. (Mr. Ezra) 3.

Sir Paul's Choice Dahlia, 10st 12lb. (Mr. Seth) 0.

Mr. Soares Herolani, 10st 12lb. (Mr. Boyd) 0.

Mr. Soares' Warriorlini, 10st 12lb. (Mr. Moller) 0.

Mr. Stavos Sinoia, 11st 4lb. (Mr. Hayes) 0.

Mr. H. P. White's Mansur, 11st 1lb. (Mr. Johnstone) 0.

Mr. H. P. White's Oak Bay, 11st 1lb. (Mr. Heard) 0.

Parí-Mutuel. Cash Sweep. Winner: \$7.70. Ticket No. 1, 3.20; 2, 0.30; 3, 0.30.

The following numbers also drew runners: 294, 31, 300, 8, 237, 85.

After a false start, the flag fell to a somewhat disjointed start, in which Herolani was left ten lengths behind. At the bottom of the incline Iron Duke led, with Essex Chief and Brown Mouse second and third, and Herolani last.

By the time the Rock was reached Essex Chief had drawn to the front, followed by Iron Duke and Brown Mouse, a length behind. Down the incline the same order was maintained, with the exception that Brown Mouse got into second place. The latter then challenged the leader and they raced together on the rails, with Iron Duke close up and Mansur third. Coming into the home straight Boyd was thrown by Herolani, and lay for a time on the track. Fortunately he was clear of the other ponies and was able to get up, although badly shaken.

There was some hard racing in the run for home, there being a rare struggle for premier place between Brown Mouse, Essex Chief and Iron Duke, the ponies eventually arriving home in the order named. There was half a length between first and second, and two lengths between second and third.

Time, 1min. 23.4-secs.

Fastest time, 1min. 22.2-secs.

The GRANT STAKES.—Winner \$500. Second \$200. Third \$100. For China ponies, weight for age, on date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one race 5 lb. extra. Two or more races 10 lb. extra. Subscription griffins allowed 5 lb. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Ezra's Dixie, 11st 6lb. (Mr. Ezra) 1.

Sir Paul's Windsor Dahlia, 11st 1lb. (Mr. Moller) 2.

Messrs. T. F. Hough & J. H. Scott's Golofina, 11st 1lb. (Mr. Johnstone) 3.

Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Pingwu Chief, 10st 11lb. (Mr. Heard) 0.

Parí-Mutuel. Cash Sweep. Winner: \$17.50. Ticket No. 1, 7.00; 2, 10.00.

The following number also drew a runner: 170.

At the start, Pingwu Chief went off first with Dixie second, Windsor Dahlia being last. First past the post was Pingwu Chief, three lengths ahead of Windsor Dahlia, Dixie third, and Golofina last. Passing the marked stand and up to Bowington Gate the same order prevailed, but at the bottom of the incline Golofina nearly drew level with Dixie, Pingwu Chief still leading by two lengths from Windsor Dahlia. There was no change in positions up the hill, but Windsor Dahlia was slowly overhauling Pingwu Chief, and, bearing the Rock, the first named passed to first place, with Golofina second, half a length behind. Pingwu Chief again took the lead. The quarterer centered the straight, all in close order. Dixie led in the home stretch and won by half a length from Windsor Dahlia, who gained second place by a short head.

Time, 2mins. 41.1-secs.

Fastest time, 2mins. 33.2-secs.

The HONGKONG STAKES.—Winner \$600. Second \$200. Third \$100. For China ponies, subscription griffins of this season 1910-1911. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Subscription Griffins Challenge Cup 7 lb. extra; non-winners allowed 3 lb. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. One mile and a half.

Mr. Barfield's Bridgforth, 10st 12lb. (Mr. Sedgwick) 1.

Mr. Henry Humphreys' Field Mouse, 11st 8lb. (Mr. Knoll) 2.

Mr. Wayfoong's Cloudlands, 10st 12lb. (Mr. Johnstone) 3.

Mr. Adams' Amphion, 10st 4lb. (Mr. Adams) 0.

Mr. Dalmore's Merry Monarch, 13st 8lb. (Mr. Barton) 0.

Mr. Dynasty's King Ben, 10st 9lb. (Mr. Heard) 0.

Mr. Ezra's Trojan, 10st 12lb. (Mr. Ezra) 0.

Sir Paul's Magic Dahlia, 10st 8lb. (Mr. Seth) 0.

Mr. John Peel's Drumstick, 10st 9lb. (Mr. Fisher) 0.

THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS ALSO DREW RUNNERS: 269, 89, 209, 273, 477, 447.

A succession of false starts delayed matters. Trojan secured the best of a bad start and led, with Field Mouse last. Near the football stand King Ben shot in front, with Magic Dahlia second. At the bottom of the incline this pair raced neck and neck, with Cloudlands third two lengths behind. Down the hill King Ben and Cloudlands ran together with Field Mouse in close attendance, and Magic Dahlia fourth. Bridgforth overtook Magic Dahlia, then Field Mouse got second place. It was a close and fast race home, Bridgforth getting the verdict by a short head, followed by Field Mouse and Cloudlands, with half a length between them.

Time, 3min. 24.2-secs.

Fastest time, 3min. 9-secs.

THE LADIES' PURSE.—Presented by \$500 added for winner. Second to receive \$200. Third \$100. For China ponies, weight for inches as per scale. Winners at this meeting other than subscription griffins 5 lb. extra. Jockeys who have had 3 or more winning mounts in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin 3 lb. extra. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 4 lb. One mile.

Mr. John Peel's Star of Doon, 11st 3lb. (Mr. Johnstone) 1.

Mr. T. F. Hough's Cadzow's Wolf (late Esk), 10st 11lb. (Mr. Fisher) 2.

Mr. Ezra's General Birdwood, 11st 3lb. (Mr. Ezra) 3.

Mr. E. Kadoorie's Australian Chief, 11st 4lb. (Mr. Heard) 0.

Sir Paul's Giant Dahlia, 11st 7lb. (Mr. Moller) 0.

Parí-Mutuel. Cash Sweep. Winner: \$9.50. Ticket No. 1, 0.10; 2, 15.50.

The following numbers drew runners: 295 and 91.

A good start was effected. Cadzow's Wolf showed up first with General Birdwood second and Australian Chief third. At the Bowington Gate Star of Doon shot out half a length in front of the leader, with Giant Dahlia second. The latter went ahead and raced for some distance in partnership with Star of Doon and then took a slight lead up the incline, General Birdwood being last. Nearing the Rock the leaders kept their partnership, then Star of Doon shot to the front slightly, General Birdwood still being last. Ezra forcing General Birdwood took second place. Round the bend Star of Doon kept first place, easily ridden, with Cadzow's Wolf second and General Birdwood third. It was a fine race home, and a close finish, the ponies passing the judge in the order named. Won by a head; a neck between second and third.

Time, 1min. 55-secs.

Fastest time, 1min. 52-secs.

THE AMERICAN CUP.—Presented by American citizens resident in Hongkong. Second to receive \$200. Third \$100. For China ponies, weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one race 5 lb. extra. Two or more races 10 lb. extra. Subscription griffins of this season 1910-1911 allowed 7 lb. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Seven furlongs.

Sir Paul's Advance Dahlia, 11st 6lb. (Mr. Moller) 1.

Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Essex Chief, 10st 12lb. (Mr. Ezra) 2.

Mr. Henry Humphreys' Tittlemouse, 10st 9lb. (Mr. Knoll) 3.

Mr. Mase's Banjo, 11st 1lb. (Mr. Seth) 0.

Mr. H. P. White's Hajji, 10st 12lb. (Mr. Heard) 0.

Parí-Mutuel. Cash Sweep. Winner: \$10.50. Ticket No. 1, 6.00; 2, 8.40.

The following numbers also drew runners: 281 and 47.

A good start was effected. Tittlemouse led the field, with Essex Chief second, and Hajji third, and Advance Dahlia last. At Bowington Gate Tittlemouse still led, but Banjo sprung into second place, with Essex Chief third. Banjo took the lead at the bottom of the incline, a length in front of Tittlemouse, Essex Chief in third place. Approaching the Rock the field was in procession, Tittlemouse slightly in front, and Banjo five lengths behind, with Essex Chief third, and Advance Dahlia last. Entering the straight Tittlemouse had a decided advantage. Then Essex Chief drew up on the leader and they raced in company neck and neck. Advance Dahlia overhauled the leader near the winning post, and raced home strongly, winning by two lengths, with Essex Chief second and Tittlemouse a length behind.

Time, 1min. 53-secs.

Fastest time, 1min. 48.1-secs.

THE PHAETON STAKES.—Handicap. Winner \$500. Second \$200. Third \$100.

For China ponies that have run at any Gymkhana meeting and griffins on date of entry. Non-winners barred. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. John Peel's Jacobite, 11st 2lb. (Mr. Johnstone) 1.

Messrs. H. P. White & N. J. Stabb's Capilano, 11st. (Mr. Heard) 2.

Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Formosa Chief, 11st 1lb. (Mr. Moller) 3.

Mr. Goahead's Matchbox, 10st 10lb. (Mr. Fisher) 0.

Mr. Horsford's Crosby, 10st 8lb. (Mr. Sedgwick) 0.

Mr. Henry Humphreys' Town Mouse, 10st 8lb. (Mr. Knoll) 0.

Messrs. Logan & Basto's Glorious Pearl, 10st 8lb. (Mr. Seth) 0.

Sir Paul's Victory Dahlia, 11st 1lb. (Mr. Barton) 0.

Parí-Mutuel. Cash Sweep. Winner: \$3.60. Ticket No. 1, 5.00; 2, 7.20; 3, 9.70.

The following numbers also drew runners: 423, 233, 757, 296, and 766.

The race started in the midst of heavy rain. The start was bad, Victory Dahlia being slow in getting off. Jacobite settled down in front of Glorious Pearl on the rails, Jacobite, hard held, being second, with Capilano third, Formosa Chief bringing up the rear. At the football stand Glorious Pearl led by two lengths from Capilano and Jacobite, who were racing in partnership. Victory Dahlia got into fourth place, with Formosa Chief and the rest of the bunch in the rear. At the incline Glorious Pearl still led by two lengths, with Capilano second. Victory Dahlia next took second place. Passing the Rock Glorious Pearl still led, Jacobite being second, and Formosa Chief, coming away strongly, dropped into fourth place. Coming into the home straight Glorious Pearl led on the rails, and the ponies putting on the spur rapid changes took place in the positions. Jacobite, coming on strongly, challenged the leader, and won on the post by less than half a length from Capilano, who was a head in front of Formosa Chief.

Time, 2mins. 47.2-secs.

Fastest time, 2mins. 33.2-secs.

THE "REALTY" STAKES.—Presented by the members of the Hongkong Stock Exchange. Value \$1,000 to Winner. Second to receive \$200. Third \$100. For China ponies, subscription griffins of this season 1910-1911. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one race 5 lb. extra. Two or more races 10 lb. extra. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. One mile.

Mr. John Peel's Drumstick, 11st 6lb. (Mr. Johnstone) 1.

Mr. Charles Hush Hush, 11st 9lb. (Mr. Heard) 2.

Messrs. Beith & Ross' Sol, 11st 1lb. (Mr. Seth) 3.

Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin's Whipper-in, 10st 4lb. (Mr. Adams) 0.

Mr. Dynasty's King Dick, 11st 13lb. (Mr. Fisher) 0.

Mr. A. R. Lowe's Brown Bear, 10st 10lb. (Mr. Barton) 0.

Sir Paul's Dandy Dahlia, 11st 1lb. (Mr. Moller) 0.

Messrs. Thomas & Sedgwick's Tom Cobleigh, 10st 9lb. (Mr. Sedgwick) 0.

Mr. Trident's Sabre, 10st 10lb. (Mr. Gase) 0.

Parí-Mutuel. Cash Sweep. Winner: \$9.90. Ticket No. 1, 6.00; 2, 7.00; 3, 10.50.

The following numbers also drew runners: 279, 97, 385, 623 and 173.

From a good start, Tom Cobleigh came to the front, with Dandy Dahlia and Hush Hush following. Sol being last. Nearing the Rock, Drumstick was given the rein, and took the lead. At the Bowington Gate Drumstick led by a length, but at the bottom of the incline Tom Cobleigh drew level with the leader, with Dandy Dahlia in close attendance. At the incline Drumstick still led, with Dandy Dahlia second by half a length in front of Tom Cobleigh. Hush Hush being fourth. Down the incline there was a perceptible increase in the pace, Drumstick retaining the leadership. Hush Hush, forcing the pace on the outside, drew level with Tom Cobleigh. In the home straight a hard ridden race ensued for places. Drumstick, though easily ridden, retained first place and passed the winning post two lengths to the good. There was a hard race for second place between Hush Hush and Sol, the former getting the verdict by half a length.

Time, 2min. 9.2-secs.

Fastest time, 2min. 2.2-secs.

THE PION STAKES.—Winner \$3,000. Second \$200. Third \$100. For China ponies at this meeting only. Weigh for inches as per scale. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Peel's Sandy, 10st 11lb (Mr. Ezra) 1
Mr. Peck's Sandy, 10st 11lb (Mr. Johnston) 2
Mr. Dixie, 11st 1lb (Mr. Seth) 3
Mr. Humphreys Northland, 11st 1lb (Mr. Kroll) 0

Cash Sweep.
Ticket No.
1. \$2.00 67. \$12,853.37
2. 5.00 299. 3,627.25
3. 5.00 1,803. 1,813.83

Following numbers also drew \$100:
1,047, 1,014, 1,033, 1,080, 1,054,
2,017, 2,006, 2,219, 1,058, 868,
674, 671, 1,784 and 1,999. \$1,700
paid for the numbers drawn above.
Percentage absorbed \$4,533.75, and
amount subscribed in cash sweeps
\$12,853.37.

Mr. Dixie's good start. Dixie immediately
led the race and got in front of North-
land, who was two lengths ahead of
Sandy. The field, going slow, the order
at the post was—Dixie, Northland,
Sandy and Humphreys. Passing Bowring,
Gate Dixie still led from Northland
a length, two lengths separating the
second and third ponies. Humphreys being
last place. Up the incline the favourites
Sandy and Northland were in part-
nership. Nearing the Rock Northland
passed Dixie's lead. Down the incline
Sandy led, Northland being second,
Humphreys and Sandy being close together
a third place. Round the village bend
Humphreys went forward with Sandy,
leading hard, Northland leading, with
Humphreys in the second berth, and Sandy
last. A fine, close finish resulted in
Humphreys winning by a head, Sandy being
second. Half a length behind was North-
land.

Time, 2min. 33 2/5-secs.
Fastest time, 2min. 33 2/5-secs.

THE CONSOLATION STAKES.—A sweepstakes
of \$5 each with \$400 added for winner.
Second \$200. Third \$100. For China
ponies that have run and not won at
this meeting. Weight for inches as
per scale. Jockeys who have never had
a winning mount in Hongkong, Shang-
hai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. One
mile.

Messrs. T. F. Hough & J. H. Scott's
Colonia, 11st 1lb (Mr. Ezra) 1
Mr. T. F. Hough's Cadzow's Waif
(late Eek), 10st 9lb (Mr. Heard) 2
Sir Paul's Windsor Dablia, 11st 1lb
(Mr. Moller) 3
Mr. Barady's Peter Doody, 11st 1lb
(Mr. Barton) 0
Messrs. Both & Ross, 10st 12lb
(Mr. Johnston) 0
Mr. Ezra's Silverwood, 10st 12lb
(Seth) 0

Mr. Henry Humphreys' Tittlemouse,
10st 9lb (Mr. Kroll) 0
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Pingwu, Chief,
10st 9lb (Mr. Sedgwick) 0
Pari Mutual.
Cash Sweep.
Ticket No.
1. \$3.00 605, \$3,956
2. 7.00 804, 816
3. 13.40 40, 408

The following numbers drew runners:
710, 519, 692, 497 and 869.

The ponies got away to a very good
start. Peter Doody made the running
for a time, and passing the post for the
first time he was followed by Silverwood,
and Pingwu Chief, Vid being last. There
was some shuffling of places before the
home straight was reached, where a fine
race took place to the winning post,
which was passed first by Goldfinch, by a
length and half ahead of Cadzow's Waif,
which was half a length ahead of Wind-
sor Dablia.

Time, 2min. 11 1/2-secs.
Fastest time, 2min. 22 1/2-secs.

THE NIT DESPERANDUM STAKES.—A sweep-
stakes of \$5 each with \$300 added for
winner. Second \$200. Third \$100. For
China Ponies, subscription griffin of
this season 1916-1917 that have run and
not won at this meeting. Weight for
inches as per scale. Jockeys who have
never had a winning mount in Hong-
kong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb.
Five furlongs.

Mr. John Peel's Dunlop, 11st 1lb
(Mr. Johnston) 1

Mr. Dynasty's King Dick, 11st 1lb
(Mr. Sedgwick) 2

Messrs. Both & Ross, 10st 12lb
(Mr. Johnston) 0

Mr. Adam's Hang On, 10st 10lb
(Mr. Adams) 0

Mr. Billiards' The Jigger, 11st
(Mr. Moller) 0

Mr. Goahead's Moneybox, 10st 9lb
(Mr. Barton) 0

Messrs. Logan & Baskin's
Peerless Pearl, 1st 1lb (Mr. Kroll) 0

Mr. Henry Moriss' Lonefield,
10st 12lb (Mr. Ezra) 0

Mr. Nemze's Sabat, 11st 1lb
(Mr. Seth) 0

Mr. Sleg's Gollivog, 10st 10lb
(Mr. Gace) 0

Mr. Staves' Sangda, 11st 1lb
(Mr. Hayes) 0

Mr. Yale's Old King Cole, 10st 10lb
(Mr. Fisher) 0

Pari Mutual.
Cash Sweep.
Ticket No.
1. \$2.00 602, \$2,877.00
2. 11.40 631, 822.00
3. 6.10 540, 411.00

The following numbers also drew run-
ners—123, 150, 9, 30, 433, 705, 800, 637,
491 and 87.

A very fine sprint and an effective close
to a day of excellent racing. Mo broke
away from a poor start and was sharply
overhauled by Lonefield, the pair keeping
almost neck to neck till the entrance to
the straight. Here King Dick forged up
on them, followed by Dick, Dunlop, and
the last pair eventually got ahead in com-
pany, the others following in a bunch.
A very keen struggle ensued for first
place. Dunlop just winning on the post
by a neck. Mo coming third a length
and a half behind.

Time, 1min. 19 4/5-secs.
Fastest time, 1min. 12 1/5-secs.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SWATOW NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SWATOW, February 25th.

PROPITIATING THE EVIL SPIRITS.

A few days ago I was passing by a
certain village and saw a crowd of people
assembled on one of the threshing floors.
One man stood out prominently amongst
the rest; he was clothed in yellow cotton.
He stood as stiff as a pole and shouted
out shrilly and at the full pitch of his
voice; his words were incoherent. Some
of the crowd were, in the meantime, put-
ting incense sticks into a bowl and setting
fire to them. They began to worship to-
wards the incense while the spirit medium
still uttered his shrill notes. All of a
sudden he stopped, as if awaking out of
a trance, and then walked away. The
crowd scattered. The villagers had got a
terrible right owing to the sudden death
of a young man who was in good health
a few hours before. He rapidly devel-
oped a heavy fever, while there appeared
also an eruption, which the natives call
"heavenly flower," over the whole body—
it was really a serious type of small-pox.
He succumbed in a very short time. The
villagers, fearing an epidemic, at once
performed this ceremony to propitiate
the spirits and so avert, if possible, an
imminent calamity.

A BIG FAILURE REPORTED.

In the earlier days of foreign residence
in Swatow a general favourite in pro-
viding foodstuffs for foreign consumption
was a man of the name of "Ben."
As a comprador he was well-known and
his business was a success. He died a
few years ago, and his sons inherited his
business and his fortune. We regret to
learn that they have not been so success-
ful. Their big business has suddenly collapsed,
with heavy liabilities, amounting, it is
said, to six figures.

THE Y.M.C.A.

The Y.M.C.A. held an important meet-
ing on the 22nd inst., which was attended
by most of the Swatow celebrities.
Among them were General Mok, Mr.
Lay (Commissioner of Customs), and
Sat Tin Pen. The last-named is visiting
some of the Coast ports and arrived there
same day in a gunboat. The Daoyin sent
his deputy, and almost all the heads of
departments were present. The Consul-
body was represented by the Japanese
representative. The speeches were varied
and good. Of the foreigners present, Mr.
Lay and Dr. Gibson spoke. The cere-
mony of giving thanks was gracefully
performed by Mr. Yung Shu Thin, a
prominent leader amongst the young
men. We are very glad to note that
those of the highest social and official
standing in the town have recognised the
importance of this promising institution.

CHINA AND THE WAR.

The topic of conversation among
student and merchant classes is the ques-
tion of China breaking off diplomatic
relations with Germany. As far as I can
hear, they are quite in favour of taking
this step. A very great change has come
over Chinese feeling regarding the two
belligerents. A year or eighteen months
ago I would have said that the Chinese
were more favourably inclined to the
Central powers. This was undoubtedly
owing to a misapprehension of the great
matters at issue. That it was so is
abundantly proved by the reversion of
feeling in favour of the Allies. Sarcastic
phrases used freely against another
Power, they will now turn on a greater
enemy. "Let me eat his flesh and sleep
in his bed."

RACING ANALYSIS.

OWNERS.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
Mr. John Peel	12	1	1
Mr. Ezra	6	3	3
Mr. Humphreys	4	4	4
Sir Paul	3	6	3
Beith & Ross	1	3	4
Mr. Kadoorie	2	4	4
Messrs. White & Stabb	3	0	0
Mr. Dynasty	1	2	0
Mr. Hastings	1	0	1
Mr. Hough	1	1	1
Mr. Charles	1	0	1
Hughes & Scott	1	0	2
Mr. Wai Soong	1	1	1
Mr. Dalmore	1	0	0
Mr. Burfield	1	0	0
Thomas & Sedgwick	1	0	1
Mr. Billierde	1	0	1
Mr. A. B. Lowe	1	0	1
Mr. Cottager	1	0	1

One dead heat.
31 2/5-secs.

JOCKEYS.

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
Johnstone	14	4	4
Ezra	7	4	4
Kroll	4	4	4
Heard	3	5	5
Sedgwick	2	4	3
Burkill	1	3	1
Moller	1	2	2
Boyd	1	2	3
Seth	1	1	1
Fisher	1	1	1
Barton	1	1	1

Dead heat.
31 2/5-secs.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A STUDY IN CONTRASTS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—A study in contrasts. Briton,
enjoying himself on the Grand Stand,
or enclosure, at any Race Meeting in the
Far East. Another Briton, possibly a
relative, lying in No Man's Land in
Flanders or France, riddled with bullets
and gasping his life out. An extreme
example? Not a bit of it; absolutely
true to life, without any exaggeration
or striving for effect. I think, sir, the
point is so obvious that it need not be
laboured.

The Briton in Hongkong, for good
and sufficient reasons, cannot take an
active part in the war; he is, to a cer-
tainly, already doing what he can in the
local defence forces. But is it asking
too much of his patriotism that he should
further forego the races, and so be the
better able to back up, financially, the
far greater sacrifice which is being made,
so freely and willingly, by those at
the front, by cutting down, in this parti-
cular direction, unnecessary expenditure,
among which the support of a race meet-
ing can fairly be classed?

Judging from the fact that the present
meeting is the second to be held in
Hongkong, since the war started, the
answer seems plain.

In view of the grave warnings as to
our financial position which have re-
cently been made at Home by various
members of the Government, the contin-
uation of Race Meetings, not only in
Hongkong but throughout the East, is
nothing short of a national scandal.
Of course, it will be claimed that a
percentage of all receipts is being given
to War Charities, and the sum so raised
may be very considerable. But does it
offset the extra expenditure caused in the
way of tiffin and dinner parties, etc.,
new hats and gear for the fair sex, even
possibly for the mere man, and do the
approach and after-effects of the races
have no adverse influence on the amounts
which would otherwise be contributed to
War Saving Associations and the like?

From the sporting standpoint, cutting
out the races would inflict no hardship
on a single individual, unless he be so
peculiarly constituted as to be unable to
derive sufficient outlet for his superfluous
energies in other forms of sport, such as
cricket, tennis, golf, football, etc., all
of which are perfectly legitimate and
should be maintained, war or no war.

It would be interesting to hear the
views of anyone who can sincerely and
logically defend and justify the contin-
uation of racing in the East during these
times of national financial stress, and
this note may induce some doughty
champion to come forward.—Yours faith-
fully,

SILVER BULLET.

Canton, Feb. 27th, 1917.

"WASTE OF MONEY."

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—I have read the letter signed by
"A Visitor," and I am surprised at his
visiting the Race Course if he dis-
approved of racing being held. He is no
doubt, unaware of the fact that all the
commissions, gate-money, etc., are given
to War Charities by the Jockey Club,
and that the visitors have contributed
very largely and generously to this Fund,
and no doubt, he as a visitor will now,
knowing this, willingly disclose his name
and subscribe at least \$1,000 to help the
Funds.—Yours faithfully, J.M.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PARADES, ETC.

Friday, March 2nd.—No. 2 Company.

Recruits Platoon, 5.30 p.m. Route

March of Nos. 3 and 4 Companies.

Ambulance Platoon and Bugles and

Drummers, 5.30 p.m. Band Prac-

tice, 6 p.m.

Monday, March 5th.—Recruits of all

Companies except of No. 2 Company.

Tuesday, March 6th.—No. 2 Company

Recruits Platoon. Examination of

Classes I, II, and III. At Queen's

College, 6 p.m.

Wednesday, March 7th.—Recruits of all

Companies recommended for passing

out. The A.S.P. (B.) will take this

parade.

Thursday, March 8th.—Orchestra Prac-

tice.

Friday, March 9th.—No. 2 Company

Recruits Platoon.

STRENGTH.

Joined—P.O. 466 A. Aghar and P.O.

467 F. L. Silva.

Invalided out—P.O. 463 Eddie.

(Sgd.) F. C. JENKIN.

D.S.P. (B.).

February 28th, 1917.

GAMBLING IN KWANGTUNG.

GOVERNMENT REFUSES FURTHER TOLERANCE.

In spite of the Presidential mandate
prohibiting licensed gambling of all
kinds throughout the country and parti-
cularly in the provinces of Kwangtung,
the Cabinet granted some time ago the request
of Kwangtung officials for the continuance
of the licensed gambling under the name
of Premium Charity Bonds in Kwang-
tung for political reasons. Both the Tu
Chun and Governor threatened to resign
if their request for exemption of the pro-
hibition were refused, as funds were sorely
needed to pay the soldiers whose pay was
several months in arrears. In face of gen-
eral protest from Cantonese in all parts
of the country the prohibition was sus-
pended for four months with the under-
standing that it would not be extended
upon expiry. Now the end of the four
months is drawing near the Tu Chun and
Governor of Kwangtung have again wired
for permission to extend the privilege.
The Premier is, however, said to be firm
and therefore will not grant the request.
He has wired to Kwangtung expressing
his inability to comply with the request.

SHIPPING NEWS.

THE S.S. "PHRANG" ASHORE.

Whilst leaving the harbour of Amoy
at about 3.30 p.m. the s.s. Phrang ran
on the sand-spit at the North entrance,
but refloated when the tide rose at about
midnight. Great excitement prevailed
amongst the coolies on board, of whom
there were about 800 bound for the
Straits. The fee for pilotage at Amoy
Harbour is the lowest on the China coast,
only 12 cents per registered ton. The
Phrang's pilotage, therefore, would
have cost about \$15.

RUMANIAN BLUNDER.

FRENCH ADMIRAL EXPLAINS HOW IT OCCURRED.

Admiral Fournier, formerly Chief of
the French Navy, who has recently re-
turned from a visit to Roumania and Rus-
sia, writes an interesting article in the
Afton.

The Admiral points out that, while in
France the intervention of Roumania was
regarded as of great importance, there
was at the time a disposition in Russia to
welcome it with some reserve from the
purely military point of view.

So long as Roumania remained neutral,
General Brusiloff was able to carry on his
offensive with the left flank of the Rus-
sian line covered by Wallachia and the
Dobrudja. The Russians expected that
the Roumanians, when they intervened,
would maintain a firm defensive in
Transylvania and employ their main forces
for a massed attack upon the Bulgarians,
who were necessarily handicapped by the
fact that the Allies at Salonica were hold-
ing up an important part of their armies.

THE WRONG PLAN.

This plan was, indeed, the one formu-
lated by General Averesco. But unfor-
tunately other counsel prevailed, and it
was discarded in favour of an offensive in
Transylvania. Roumania, turning her
back on her principal enemy, weakened
her position by driving back the Hun-
garians and clearing her front, until
met by the strong German reinforcements,
she had to regain her own frontiers, and
in her retreat suffered the loss of much
valuable artillery.

The Russians thereupon found it nec-
essary to interrupt General Brusiloff's of-
fensive in order to reinforce the Roumanians,
but they were able to cover their flank in
Wallachia and their rear in the Dobrudja
rapidly enough to hold up the invaders.

THE COUP DE GRACE.

The Tsar, who personally received Ad-
miral Fournier during his stay in Rus-
sia, assured him that there would be a
notable change in the Balkan situation
before many more weeks had passed.

The Admiral is warm in his praise of
the Roumanian troops, who are mag-
nificently equipped and whose discipline is
perfect.

The Admiral concludes on a note of the
most complete confidence in the near
future, comparing the Germany of to-day
with a bull in the arena, goaded almost
to the death and about to fall beneath the
blows aimed at it by France, while, close
by, shines the sword of England now being
sharpened to be in readiness for deliver-
ing the final coup de grace.

HANYANG IRON WORKS' WAR PROFITS.

It is satisfactory to learn from Han-
kong that at least one Chinese undertaking
is securing a share of the extraordinary
profits reaped by other neutral countries
as a result of the war. The profits of the
Hanyang Iron Works for 1916 are said
to amount to the enormous figure of
\$7,000,000; and were it not for the fact
that the works are supplying the Japan-
ese with less than cost of production—huge
quantities of iron and steel under a loan
agreement, these profits might have been
doubled.

INTIMATIONS

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

QUEEN MARY'S NEEDLEWORK GUILD.

LADY MAY, President of the Guild in this Colony, invites all Ladies interested in the organization of working parties for war work—whether in connection with War Charities Committee or not—to attend a Meeting at Government House on WEDNESDAY, 28th March, at 10.30 a.m., for the discussion of matters of general interest.

[389]

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL SHOW OF FLOWERS and VEGETABLES, to be held in the Botanic Gardens.

TUESDAY, the 8th March, at 2 to 6 p.m. Admission 5s.

Lady MAY will present the Prizes at 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, the 9th March, at 10.30 a.m. to 3 p.m. Admission 50 Cents.

At 3 to 6 p.m. Admission 20 Cents.

The Band of the 18th Punjab will play on both days.

Tickets will be obtainable on the Ground.

A. NICOL, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 28th February, 1917. 351

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE FINAL DIVIDEND DECLARED

for the Year ending 31st December, 1916, at the rate of Two Pounds Three Shillings Sterling, together with a Bonus of Ten Shillings Sterling per Share, is Payable on and after MONDAY, the 26th day of February, Current, at the Office of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors, N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1917. 337

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

in the above Company will be held at St. George's Buildings, Chater Road, Victoria, on SATURDAY, the 10th March, 1917, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1916, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 5th March, 1917, until SATURDAY, the 10th March, 1917, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1917. 344

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, AND REDUCED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 1st March, to SATURDAY, the 3rd March, 1917, both days inclusive.

Two returns of Capital of \$250 per Share will be paid to Shareholders on and after the 15th March, 1917, on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement.

By Order of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1917. 323

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that these EXAMINATIONS will commence on MONDAY, July 9th, 1917.

Arrangements will be made to hold the Examination at any town where a sufficient number of candidates offer themselves. Candidates who wish to be examined at any other place than Hongkong or Shanghai must apply to the Registrar on or before April 2nd, 1917.

Forms of entry and all particulars can be obtained on application to the REGISTRAR, THE UNIVERSITY, HONGKONG.

The entry form, duly filled in, must reach the Registrar, together with the fee (Ten Dollars, Hongkong Currency) on or before May 2nd, 1917.

The following Scholarships and Prizes will be awarded on the results of the Matriculation Examination, provided that candidates of sufficient merit offer themselves.

(a) Two King Edward VII. Scholarships of 240 a year each, for five years, tenable in any Faculty. A Candidate for these Scholarships must be under the age of 21 on July 1st, and must before the first day of the Examination submit to the Registrar proof that he is a British subject.

(b) One President's Scholarship of Four Hundred Dollars (Peking Currency) for five years, tenable in any Faculty. A Candidate for this Scholarship must be under the age of 21 years on July 1st, and must before the first day of the Examination submit to the Registrar proof that he is the son of Chinese Parents; that he was not born in any British Possession or Protectorate; that he has not adopted any foreign nationality; and that he is not eligible to compete for a King Edward VII. Scholarship.

(c) Two Chinese General Chamber of Commerce Scholarships of 300 Dollars a year each, for 4 years, tenable in the Faculty of Engineering. These Scholarships will be awarded to poor students who would otherwise be unable to enter the University.

(d) Five cash prizes of \$100 each (Hongkong Currency).

Candidates who secure King Edward VII. or President's Scholarships or cash prizes must enter the University on the day on which the University Session opens and must reside in one of the hostels directly managed by the University.

The Examinations will be conducted according to the Regulations for the Senior and Junior Local Examinations and for the Matriculation Examination, 1917.

[345]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING, 1917.

SATURDAY (OFF-DAY), 2nd MARCH.

TICKETS of ADMISSION to the GRAND STAND and ENCLOSURE may be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LTD., or at the Gate. Price for the Off-Day, 5s. No one admitted without a Ticket, to be shown to the Ticket Inspector at the Gate.

T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1917. 330

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE STEWARDS request the pleasure of the presence of the LADIES at the GRAND STAND and the ENCLOSURE during the Races.

A Stand and Enclosure will be reserved for Members and Members' Wives and Families, Tickets for which are being sent out with the Members' Tickets.

All Tickets must be produced to gain admission.

Special accommodation will be reserved as in recent years for Chinese Ladies and their Female attendants in the Stand erected on the plot of ground next to the Lusitano Club Stand.

T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1917. 331

NOTICE.

PROPOS of the above, Members are hereby notified that although Membership of the JOCKEY CLUB entitles them to free admission to the Enclosure and Stands during the Race Meeting an opportunity is given to them to make a special contribution to the War Charities by also purchasing an admission Ticket at the Gate. A Book will be in care of the Gate Keeper in which Members are asked to record any such purchases.

T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1917. 332

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NO Servants will be allowed inside the ENCLOSURE of the Race Course during the Race Days WITHOUT TICKETS, which can be had on application to the Undersecretary. These Tickets are only available for Servants while in attendance on their employers or when on duty at the various Stands.

Any Chinese found loitering about with Servants' passes in their possession will forfeit them, and the holders thereof will be removed from the Enclosure.

T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1917. 333

WANTED.

ENGINEER, Dr. abstainer, for Harbour or Shop. Apply in own writing with copy res., stating age and salary required to—

W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd., Kowloon. 306

FOR SALE.

ONE 104 B.H.P. HOENSBY ACKROYD OIL ENGINE complete with and coupled direct to one 6 K.W. Continuous Current Shunt Wound Dynamo of 50/70 volts with shunt regulator.

Also ONE SWITCHBOARD for ACCUMULATORS, DYNAMO, &c., complete with instruments for 100 Amps.

For further particulars apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Alexandra Buildings. 161

FOR SALE.

STANLEY GIBSON'S SCOTT'S and STUBBETTS' TRILLIERS' POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUES for 1917.

138

GRACA & CO.

No. 4, WYNDHAM SQUARE, Hongkong.

138

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR

BAHAMA, AMERICAN, GOVERNMENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers' accommodation in the connecting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent. 1

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET—IMMEDIATELY.

LARGE OFFICE, Centrally Situated in Queen's Road, fully partitioned and fitted with electric light, telephone and sub. exchange.

Apply—“X. Y. Z.” Office, Care of “Daily Press” Office. 323

TO LET.

NO. 45, ELGIN STREET, 6 Room House From 1st April.

Apply to—DR. M. E. ASGER, New Post Office Building. 329

TO LET.

2 NEW HOUSES now Building in Canton Road. Ready for occupation on 1st February, 1917. For rent and other particulars apply to—

R. M. H. NEMAZEE, 1 Des Voeux Road. 108

TO LET.

NO. 42, ELGIN STREET.

Apply to—FERDY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING. 108

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED, 3, Stewart Terrace.

Apply—H. E. POLLOCK, Prince's Buildings. 97

TO LET.

FILATS in “EWO MESS,” No. 2, THE PEAK.

Apply, Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. 80

TO LET.

GODOWNS in Duddell Street. Light and airy Offices overlooking Statue Square. Moderate rent.

For rent and other particulars apply to—“H.” Office of “Daily Press” Office. 86

TO LET.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Building.

Apply to—SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. 89

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Garden Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48 with wharf area 58,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal Storage or erection of Godowns.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings. 291

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.

OFFICES in King's and York Buildings, HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Connaught Road, HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.

HOUSES on Shamoan, Canton.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd. 29



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person to the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

58

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Saturday, 3rd March—2 p.m.—Hongkong Races—Off Day.

Wednesday, 7th March—9.15 p.m.—New Bandman Opera Co. at the Theatre Royal—“High Jinks.”

Thursday, 8th March—2 p.m.—Flowers and Vegetables Show in the Botanic Gardens.

Friday, 9th March—10.30 a.m.—Flowers and Vegetables Show in the Botanic Gardens.

Saturday, 10th March—11.30 a.m.—Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

12.30 p.m.—Hongkong and South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd., General Meeting at the Office of the Liquidators, New Government Building.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

OLD BROWN BRANDY

E QUALITY.



25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 618.

112

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 1st MARCH, 1917.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

THERE is one sentence in President Wilson's address to Congress asking for authority to use the forces of the United States to protect American rights on the High Seas that appears entirely superfluous. That sentence is:—“The people can trust me to act with restraint and prudence.” We cannot imagine that the President's most malignant enemy could accuse him of being a firebrand.

Nor should we have thought that the American nation, after being repeatedly flouted by Germany, would, in the existing circumstances, be in the mood to require any solemn assurances that they would not find themselves embroiled in war without adequate cause.

The whole history of America's attitude to Germany since the sinking of the *Lusitania* has been that of turning the cheek to the smiter. It is to be presumed, however, that President Wilson knows his fellow-countrymen, who have just returned him to power for a second term, better than any outsider can pretend to know them.

Though there may be many prominent citizens of the United States, such as ex-President TAFT, ex-President ROOSEVELT, and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, who demand immediate action “instead of waiting for the murder of more Americans before entering the war,” the recent elections have shown that President Wilson's pacific policy meets with the approval of the majority.

A large section of the people regard the present struggle as no concern of theirs, and merely ask to be left undisturbed to pursue the even tenor of their way. The idea of taking up arms in defence of international law they would regard as simply Quixotic.

Germany's latest infamy, if it should occasion serious loss of life and treasure to the United States, might provoke their resentment, but they are not to be

shaken out of their equanimity by the moral aspect of the matter or by the sufferings of others. It may be doing Dr. Wilson an injustice to attribute his attitude to any such indifference as this.

His aversion, on ethical grounds, from employing the sword as an arbiter in disputes is possibly the true explanation of his reluctance to engage in hostilities.

If it is he fails to realise, unfortunately, that in this imperfect world international as well as domestic peace rests ultimately on force. By this time, however, even he must recognise the uselessness of mere verbal protests when dealing with a desperate and unscrupulous nation like Germany, which tramples underfoot all principles that conflict with her own interests.

As well might he seek to reason with a wild beast. GLADSTONE was frequently taunted with being willing to buy peace at any price, but he never hesitated to strike when he was convinced that honour demanded it, and one of his last appearances in public, after he had retired from the political arena, was to urge Great Britain to go to the rescue of the Armenians.

President WILSON has seen Belgium and Luxemburg violated, every species of enormity practised upon innocent men, women and children, prisoners and wounded ill-treated and murdered, used to bring up guns and ammunition, the white flag fired upon, the Red Cross hospital and refugee ships sunk, peaceful towns bombarded by Zeppelins, invaded territories plundered and their half-starved inhabitants carried off into slavery, and used as a screen behind which to move forward troops, and Armenians massacred by hundreds of thousands. Yet he still clings to the conviction that duty demands that he should remain a passive spectator of these crimes.

It is not until Germany openly proclaims her intention of using her submarines in flagrant violation of what he once described, in a reflective mood, as “the sacred and indisputable rules of international law and the universally recognised dictates of humanity” that President Wilson feels called upon to mark his displeasure in a practical form by breaking off diplomatic negotiations. Even now, he declares: “I am still a friend of peace.”

War will only be possible through the wilful acts of others.” While he admits that there is “something greater than peace,” he limits it to “the protection of American rights.” It will be interesting to see what steps he will take to vindicate those rights now that it is established beyond doubt that the lives of citizens of the United States were sacrificed in the torpedoing of the Cunard liner *Laconia*. It is to be hoped that he will not be satisfied with an assurance that the loss of American lives was accidental and not “wilful.”

A farewell dinner to the members of the Hongkong Police force who are about to leave for the front, is to be given at the King Edward Hotel on Friday evening.

It is ordered that the Philippines Carnival should be run on strictly neutral lines. The uniforms and flags of any of the nations engaged in the war are to be totally barred.

The Colonial Secretary informs us that the exportation of food-stuffs from the United Kingdom to Hongkong, which is not dependent on such supplies, will not be permitted for the present.

The interment took place at Happy Valley yesterday morning of the late Mr. A. H. Hewitt. Despite the early hour and the bad weather, there was a very large attendance, and a large number of wreaths was sent. The Police Reserve, in which Mr. Hewitt was an inspector, was represented by about a hundred men of all ranks and companies, including the D.S.P. (R.) Mr. F. C. Jenkins, and the three Assistant Superintendents, Messrs. J. W. Franks, T. F. Hough and Dr. Jordan.

Inspectors Sim and Grodon, and Crown-Sergeant Pitt, of the regular force, also attended. Mr. Robert Shawan, representing the Green Island Cement Co., was present, while among the mourners were Mr. B. L. Frost and Mr. W. A. Dowley, and many old friends and colleagues of the deceased. The Chinese Staff at the Cement Works was also represented. The service was conducted by the Rev. H. Copley Moyle, who was assisted by the Rev. N. C. Pope.

The Hongkong Horticultural Society's annual show of flowers and vegetables will be held in the Botanic Gardens, Thursday and Friday, March 8th and 9th.

Lady May, President of the branch of Queen Mary's Needle Guild, writes all ladies interested in the organisation of working parties for war work—whether in connection with the War Charities Committee or not—to attend a meeting at Government House, Wednesday, March 7th, at 10.30 a.m., the discussion of matters of general interest.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY SPROUTING BEANS.

Mr. Denny's defended a woman who was charged with utilising nullah water for encouraging the growth of beans.

Sanitary Inspector Roylance said that it was most injurious to health to “sprout” beans in nullah water, which contained much refuse. As the woman had been warned, a heavy penalty was asked for.

Answering Mr. Denny's witness admitted that he had “never heard of any damage being done to anyone who had eaten a bean trained with nullah water.”

Mr. Denny's contended that they had no evidence to show that the cultivation of beans in this manner was dangerous to the public health. He contended that such water did not pollute a bean, in fact they seemed to grow excellently with the aid of this water. The Sanitary Board, he added, had to show that a bean was bad when cultivated in this manner.

Defendant was fined \$10.

OPIUM HAUL.

A Chinese fireman, of the *Salamis*, was charged before Mr. Wood with being in possession of 543 taels of prepared opium valued at \$5,680.

Sergeant Brown saw a sampan leaving the *Salamis*, and, his suspicions being aroused, he stopped and searched a box and six bags which were on board. Amongst the clothing the Sergeant found the opium, and arrested a fireman who had been paid off the ship that day.

Inspector Gordon remarked that, apparently, a new method had been adopted by opium smugglers; they sent the drug to Madagascar, and from there imported it into this Colony on a ship on which they would not expect to find opium.

The defendant's excuse was that the clothing, etc., in which the opium was found belonged to another passenger on board the sampan. He knew nothing at all about the opium.

Sentence of twelve months' hard labour was passed, and the opium was ordered to be confiscated.

THE BANDMANN OPERA CO.

The new Bandmann Opera Co. will open in Hongkong on Wednesday next with the latest success from the Adelphi Theatre, “High Jinks,” described as one of the most clever and amusing productions that has ever been staged. Southern papers tell us that “High Jinks” is a colloquialism conjuring up rovelry which puts Belshazzar's Feast into the shade, but Ogden Hartley's “book” for the musical comedy of that name discloses another and unexpected meaning which can be put to the term, “High Jinks” is a wonderful perfume of volatile medicine. Under which chemical category it comes is not known, but, at any rate, when introduced by Mr. Dick Mayne, an explorer, it is shown to possess extraordinary powers, for a whiff of the perfume as a last resort in numerous quarrels, vendettas and outbreaks of ill-temper soothes all differences, and induces beaming smiles; in fact, in fact, the Nevillian motto: “*Honores nunc amittis*.” The production is a bright, breezy musical comedy which no one should miss. Booking is now open at Messrs. Montrose's.

SUCCESSFUL WAR CHARITIES ENTERTAINMENT AT AMOY.

Kulaseg Dramatic Society gave an entertainment for the benefit of the Belgian soldiers (Fonds Du Soldat Belge) in the Amoy Club Theatre on Feb. 23rd. There was a large and appreciative audience, and the proceeds amounted to \$1,400. The programme included two sketches, a concert, and some tableaux.

The sketches were entitled “The Burglar and the Girl,” a playlet by Matthew Boulton, and “A Little Fowl Play,” a farcical comedy in one act by Harold Owen. The tableaux represented “Belgium appealing to the Allies,” “The Allies,” and “La Brabanconne.” Great credit is due to all those who took part in such a pleasant and profitable evening's entertainment.

THE WAR.

GERMAN RETREAT IN THE WEST. RESULT OF BRITISH PRESSURE.

GERMANY'S PEACE TERMS. "REPARATION FOR ALL WRONGS."

AMERICA NEARING WAR.

Franco-Belgian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE GERMAN RETREAT. BIGGEST SINCE MARNE BATTLE.

LONDON, February 27th.

The enemy's retreat on the Aisne is the most considerable since the battle of the Marne, and is undoubtedly the result of British pressure. But experts, though they rejoice at the bloodless capture of some of the strongest German fortresses, warn us against exaggerating the significance of the German movement, which was well timed as regards the weather—that enabling them to remove their guns and escape without great loss from positions threatened with envelopment, while possibly causing a revision of the plans for the Allied offensive. Some critics think that the Germans (who are reported to have secured more troops as a result of compulsory civilian service and the enslavement of subject populations) are aiming to secure a delay for the delivery of a stroke in anticipation of the Allied offensive.

RETREAT CONTINUES.

A correspondent at Headquarters states that the withdrawal of the enemy continues, pressed by British infantry. Occasionally there is determined resistance by detachments, especially in the vicinity of Bapaume, but without its delaying the general British advance. Trees are piled across the road to Bapaume, which is also obstructed by fresh craters and masses of stones and wire. The underground galleries and water supply at Bapaume have been blown up.

The Germans have again been favoured by the weather in their retreat. The sloppy ground precludes a vigorous pursuit, hampers the bringing up of heavy guns, and may enable the Germans to make good their new defensive line and to avoid being rushed.

It is still impossible to determine how far the retreat will continue. The two natural lines of country affording a strong position are, firstly, the Bapaume ridge, and, behind it, a longer line between Cambrai and Arras. The British are already in close touch with enemy positions south-west of the Bapaume ridge, and it is not unlikely that this enemy may be compelled to withdraw to the Cambrai-Arras position.

FRENCH RAID.

LONDON, February 27th.

A French communiqué says:—We raided the German lines south-east of Vailly and brought back prisoners. There have been patrol encounters in the region of Besonvaux and the Vosges.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, February 27th.

A German wireless official message says:—There have been numerous English advances between Ypres and the Somme, but only one reached the trenches east of Arras and a counter-attack drove it out.

The Balkans.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ROUMANIAN ACTIVITY.

LONDON, February 27th.

A Roumanian communiqué says:—We repulsed with enemy losses, strong enemy reconnaissances on the north-western frontier of Moldavia, and bombarded enemy trenches on the Boreth dispersing their troops and supply columns.

General.

EARLIER CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AMERICA AND GERMANY. ARMED NEUTRALITY.

WASHINGTON, February 27th.

President Wilson's speech foreshadowed that his action will probably be a declaration of armed neutrality.

SPECIAL BOND ISSUE.

The Bill mentioned on the 27th inst. as introduced in the House of Representatives, provides for a special bond issue of a hundred million dollars.

EARLIER CABLES.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, February 27th.

President Wilson, in his speech before Congress, said:—"It would be foolish to deny that the situation is fraught with the gravest dangers. The necessity for definite action may come at any time, if we are to defend our elementary rights as a neutral. Therefore it would be most imprudent to be unprepared. I wish to feel that I have the authority of Congress behind me in whatever may be necessary for me to do. I am still a friend of peace, and do not contemplate war, or steps leading thereto, but merely request authority to safeguard the rights of people anxious to live in peace. War is only possible through the wilful acts of others, and the people can trust me to act with restraint and prudence."

PRESIDENT'S POWERS.

WASHINGTON, February 27th.

After President Wilson's speech, the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee announced that he would immediately introduce a Bill granting President Wilson power to arm ships, and other necessary authority, including credit.

PROTECTION OF AMERICAN RIGHTS.

WASHINGTON, February 27th.

President Wilson will ask Congress to day for authority to use the forces of the United States to protect American rights on the high seas.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR ON SUBMARINISM.

AMSTERDAM, February 27th.

Speaking in the Reichstag, the Chancellor accused President Wilson variously, of favouring the Entente and of acting detrimentally towards Germany. He entered on a long polemical statement in regard to exchange of views, and an indictment of the American attitude, seeking to prove that the attitude was dictated by partiality and selfishness. He argued that it was not the first time in history that the British had tried the starvation policy. He declared that the submarine successes much surpass the navy's expectations, even though reports from many sources have not yet been received. The success was due partly to the sinkings and partly to the discouragement of neutral shipping.

Dwelling on the necessity for the popular remodelling of German internal life after the war, he derided M. Briand's and Mr. Lloyd George's declaration as to the aim to free Germany from Prussian militarism and to confer democratic liberties on Germans. "Mr. Lloyd George knew before the war our geographical situation, which always reminds us of Frederick the Great's words: 'Toujours en vedette.'"

GERMANY'S PEACE TERMS. "REPARATION FOR ALL WRONGS."

AMSTERDAM, February 27th.

In the Reichstag, the Chancellor said he had not been tempted to follow the example of hostile leaders and to make promises and detailed conditions regarding peace which were unproductive and precarious. "The German aim," he added, "is to terminate the war by a lasting peace, which grants us reparation for all wrongs suffered, and guarantees existence in the future to a strong Germany." He characterised the Allies' reply to the peace proposals as a document of barbarian hatred; a jest which was more rude and more presumptuous than any sensible person could have imagined.

THE ADVANCE IN MESOPOTAMIA.

FURTHER PROGRESS AND CAPTURES.

LONDON, February 27th.

In the House of Lords, Lord Curzon read a telegram from General Maude stating that on the morning of the 25th inst. our cavalry and infantry moved westwards in pursuit of the retreating enemy. Strong Turkish rearguards, supported by artillery, occupied a trench portion 15 miles west and north-west of Kut, evidently covering the withdrawal from Baghailah. After an intense bombardment our infantry assaulted the enemy's position and obtained a footing therein, while our cavalry operated round the Turkish northern flank. At least 60 prisoners were taken, and numerous flocks, equipment and stores were captured.

Lord Curzon added that our aeroplanes bombed a steamer, which was towing a Turkish pontoon bridge up-stream, with the result that the tow slipped and the pontoons floated down-stream. He added that it was evident that the scene of operations had shifted considerably, up-stream beyond Kut, and the success announced yesterday had been followed, he believed, by the taking of several thousand prisoners. It was clear that the slur on our arms, if that phrase was applicable, which had been caused by the events of last year, had now been entirely wiped out. (Cheers.)

30,000 SOLDIERS.

FOR AGRICULTURAL WORK.

LONDON, February 27th.

Sir R. Wilmfry has announced that the War Office has proposed to supply 30,000 soldiers for agricultural work, of whom 15,000 would be temporarily released from the home defence army for Spring cultivation, and others would work under military control.

BRITISH FLEET COMMANDS.

LONDON, February 27th.

Photographs show that Sir Charles Madden is second in command of the Grand Fleet and that Sir William Pakenham commands the Battle Cruiser Fleet.

Russian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN CLAIM.

LONDON, February 27th.

A German wireless official message says:—The activity on the Eastern front has increased with the decreasing cold.

RUSSIAN REPORT.

EIGHT GAS WAVES IN SEVEN HOURS.

LONDON, February 27th.

A Russian wireless official message says:—In the region of Smorgon the enemy discharged eight gas waves in seven hours.

We repulsed a Turkish attack north of Sivasky.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE "LACONIA" OUTRAGE. PRACTICALLY ALL ON BOARD. SAVED.

LONDON, February 27th.

The Cunard Company announces that practically all those on the *Laconia* have been saved.

AMERICANS ON BOARD.

LONDON, February 27th.

A telegram from New York says that there were twenty Americans among the crew and six American passengers on the *Laconia*.

ONE DEATH—SOME MISSING.

LONDON, February 27th.

The *Laconia* was torpedoed at 10.50 on Sunday night.

It is known that one person has died and that some are missing.

TWICE TORPEDOED.

LONDON, February 27th.

The *Daily Chronicle's* correspondent at Queensdown says that the *Laconia* was twice torpedoed, in comparatively calm weather. She listed heavily and her boats were lowered with difficulty. There was no panic among the passengers. The number of drowned persons is variously estimated at from ten to twenty-two, including two Americans.

AMERICAN LADIES DIE FROM EXPOSURE.

LONDON, February 27th.

It is confirmed that two American ladies, passengers by the *Laconia*, died from exposure in a boat.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF CASUALTIES.

LONDON, February 27th.

It is officially stated that three *Laconia* passengers are dead and three missing. Six of the crew are missing and six in hospital.

LONDON, February 27th.

It transpires that eight out of nine of the missing from the *Laconia*, died in a boat from exposure. There were six American passengers and 15 of the crew of the *Laconia* saved, except two ladies, who were buried at sea.

RAID ON THE ENGLISH COAST.

MOTHER AND BABY MURDERED.

LONDON, February 27th.

The brute of the bombardment by German destroyers was suffered by a hamlet between Margate and Broadstairs.

The worst experience befel a cottage, in which a family of nine were living. The mother rushed upstairs to fetch a ten-month infant, but a shell killed the mother and mortally injured the baby. Two other children were seriously injured.

WAR NEWS.

GERMANY'S FUTURE "COLONIAL EMPIRE."

Baron Von Rechenberg, a former Governor of German East Africa, writing in the *Berlin North and South*, states:—"The Fatherland must have a colony which it can defend in the next war. Australia is unsuitable because she is becoming too strong, and she would be a menace to the German colonies. He advocates the establishment of a colony consisting of a vast portion of French and Belgian Congo, and the exchange of Kiao-Chau, New Guinea, the Australasian Islands, and Togoland for British East Africa, Uganda, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyassaland. Such a colonial Empire, he says, could be easily defended from the sea, and it would be worthy of Germany's enterprising spirit, as it would yield all the raw material required."

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LUXURIES AND MUNITIONS.

THEIR COMPARATIVE VALUES.

It is pointed out by a London paper that the epicure, at a sitting, may eat, drink and smoke the equivalent of munitions to a startling amount; the following of fashion may waste still more on dress; and a yet greater indictment can be levelled against luxuries and indulgence. A series of comparative values has been worked out, thus:—1 lb. saved, say, on feasting equals 80 cartridges; bottle of champagne equals 100 cartridges; box of cigars equals 400 cartridges; lady's new hat equals four steel helmets; new dress equals four service rifles; diamond tiara equals one field gun; motor-car equals aeroplane; piano, 100 shells; and a lap dog, 20 shells. The injunction is pressed home, first to save, and then to invest in war loans, as the highest patriotism short of personal national service.

ENEMY RESPECT FOR MR. LLOYD GEORGE. GREAT STATESMAN AND IDEALIST.

Mr. Lloyd George has suddenly acquired enormous prestige in Germany. A few weeks ago he was in enemy eyes a worthless demagogue, a mere phrase-maker, a figure of contempt; to-day he is perhaps the most formidable being in Europe, the miraculous organiser, the "strong man" of the hour. Whatever other reasons that may be for the change, it may at all events be taken as symptomatic of the new and still growing recognition of Great Britain's unexpected and alarming military power.

A leading National Liberal Deputy, Herr Stresemann, frankly confessed at Cologne that "we have under-estimated Mr. Lloyd George." This had been brought home to Germans by the weight of steel that has been raining for months upon the Somme front. "Mr. Lloyd George," he added, "is perhaps the most capable man in England at present." He had to his credit "an achievement without parallel": he had made England a greater arsenal even than Germany; her output of ammunition had for a time exceeded the German production.

But a still more remarkable tribute to the new Prime Minister is Herr Bernhard's character-sketch in the *Vossische Zeitung*. It is a not unsympathetic attempt to solve the riddle of a baffling, yet extraordinarily powerful personality. "We must be careful," he said, "not to look at events and personalities through the spectacles of our own wishes." Just as with Chamberlain in the past, so now with Mr. Lloyd George, prejudice led to distorted judgment. Yet the man who has just taken the reins of government in Great Britain is "the greatest British statesman since Chamberlain."

"He is said to be ambitious, aggressive, hungry for power. But when has there ever been a born politician who did not count among the peculiarities of his character ambition, aggressiveness and lust for power? Is it a fault? It all depends upon whether the politician aims solely at the gratification of his own selfish ambition and hunger for power, or whether he also serves his fatherland; whether, in short, he is a demagogue or a statesman. And Lloyd George is a statesman. Moreover, he is a statesman with ideals, and these he has pursued unwaveringly despite apparent inconsistencies."

A DEMOCRAT BY INSTINCT.

The continuous thread in his career is his sympathy for "the bottom dog." As a boy and in early manhood, says Herr Bernhard, he knew what need and poverty meant. "Lloyd George's dream has been to fight misery out of a land that glitters with wealth." And to this dream he has remained true as an agitator, a member of Parliament, and a Minister. He has as a Liberal fought for his social policy with Liberal methods. He carried through his famous Budget, which bore most heavily on incomes, property, and successions, and he made at home effort to show that England had the means to deal with social evils even without protective duties. Hence he was denounced and reviled by the City and the Conservatives as no Minister ever was before.

The war has come, and though perhaps it will not affect his aims, the war has enhanced and strengthened the power of this pre-eminent organiser who in a twinkling has organised the production of munitions in the States as previously he studied, almost overnight, the taxonomic systems of all countries.

Mr. Lloyd George has not accepted the support of the Labour party on merely sentimental grounds. English working men know that in his soul there still glows as brightly as ever a burning desire to alleviate all the misery and poverty which once obscured his childhood days. Lloyd George will continue to remain the Social Reform Minister. And he will, if Liberal methods fail, have resort to conservative methods.

Herr Bernhard thinks that "Mr. Lloyd George now, as always, has luck on his side." It is lucky that "England after the war will have to go over to protective tariffs." During the war State control of industry has been found necessary. "Later on he will be unable to oppose State monopolies, and with a smile of satisfaction he will use the funds derived therefrom for his social policy."

After the war, English Liberalism, like Liberalism in nearly every other country, will become Social and Imperialist in the widest sense—or it will cease to be. And it will depend upon English Liberalism and not upon Lloyd George whether in the future this statesman who has to-day formed his Cabinet with conservatives will belong to Conservative or Liberal politics in England.

STRONG ENOUGH TO MAKE PEACE.

Herr Bernhard, so far from thinking like most of his countrymen that the British Prime Minister is a ruthless Jingo and "bitter-ender," finds comfort in Mr. Lloyd George's very strength and prestige. "Once his Fatherland had entered into the struggle he held it his duty to maintain the national moral and to devote all the energy he possesses to rendering service to his country. He may or may not believe in victory. But he knows that in the final outcome he who shows himself strong will reach the greatest advantage. Therefore he takes ostentatiously of his firmness and confidence in victory, and is the support of those who in the hour of danger need to be comforted by others. Perhaps he will push on the war to the extreme end. Perhaps—strange as this may sound to-day—he is already a friend of peace. In any case peace can be brought about for all countries only by that kind of statesman, in whose strength his own countrymen who are fighting have confidence. The weakling might bring back to his people the very best peace that could be got; yet he would always be in danger of being suspected of having failed to obtain what might have been obtained. But he, in whose strength people have faith, will alone be in a position to make quite considerable concessions. His fellow countrymen will believe that, however much or little he gets, no man could have got more."

OUT IN THE DOVER PATROL. GRAVEYARD GOSSIP.

[BY "THE DAILY MAIL" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

With lights out and everything battened down we were cutting through the darkness over a heaving sea with the Cherub alone (and himself invisible) to watch over us, and a hundred hidden dangers encircling us.

Before Night had shut her black wings over us we had met many ships riding drunkenly in the swell, with such a sickening roll to them that you could see every inch of their sloppy decks with furred spectres of men hanging on at impossible angles, everything awash in superlative discomfort and drench. "They're the Newfoundlanders," said the captain, as the *Mary Mother* tossed by like a ridiculous cork, and the arms of her semaphore waved and wagged comically. "Cod-fishermen from the Banks—wonderful chaps—picked to stand anything! They've got their net out and their goppers down now." All of a sudden the net strains and tautens, and the Lord only knows—they don't—what they've hooked. Maybe a submarine (you never know)—maybe one of Fritz's Christmas plum-puddings, full of high-explosive plums—may be one of our own ditto—or maybe nothing more than a big fish. The floor of this bit of sea is strewn with all sorts of funny things. Sets you thinking hard when you scoop some of 'em up—a bit of one of Julius Caesar's fast battle-cruisers, perhaps, or something chucked overboard by Francis Drake, or a petrified relic of the Armada, or anything.

My young skipper smiled through the slit in his Arctic vizor, revealing a flash of white teeth. "When you come to think of it," he went on, "the English Channel has been the Kessel of ships, and a warzone for a thousand years! Night after night, on this demoralised bridge, I stand and stare, and stare, and stare at nothing. It's a haunted graveyard, this my son, and if you let yourself go, you'll see all sorts of uncanny, goblin things. But, luckily for us, there's no time in this Destroyer Flotilla for scenic visions, or dreamin' dreams. We have to keep our eyes skinned for silder things."

"We've heard a gentle whisper from some of our sibby-the-fire critics that we're not pulling our weight in the Dover Patrol. Well, maybe—if anybody imagines the Channel job's all marmalade and marischino, let him bear this in mind: First of all, Ostend and the Hun base are nearer to Dover than Brighton—a little matter of geography that people are apt to overlook; and, secondly, that any ships we may run up against in the dark and middle of the night might just as likely be friends as enemies, and we can't shoot until we're dead sure."

There, Fritz, out on the marauder, has a little the pull of us. He knows that when he makes a run every ship he meets is an enemy, and he can't let fly with a clear conscience—if he's ever had such a thing. On the other hand, we have to challenge every craft we meet and wait for the reply before pitching in. And, as you know—or ought to know—a few seconds in a midnight scrap is everything. If ever—

A gentle voice at my elbow—the soothing invitation of the chief engineer—broke the spell.

"If you'd like to—or unfreeze yourself, sir," murmured this hooded monk of a man, "it will be a great pleasure for me to take you down below and show you the works." So, in the utter blackness, we crawled aft, hanging on to the guide-rope tooth and nail, and saw all the works—and the hairy-chested, half-naked gentlemen who worked them. Above the whine of the turbines he shouted the most entertaining "shop," for his engine-room is all the world to him, he talks of it as a mother croons over her babe. I can remember nothing of the conversation but one scrap.

"This," yelled the O.E., "is the condenser," and he banged his fist upon a bulging steel drum, explaining that the water for the boilers had to be so many degrees purer than the fresh water for the crew. "And that's why," he belted above the roar of the works, "we have to keep the handle of the drinking-water pump padlocked!"

Then he lugged me through a series of manholes and up dizzy perpendicular steel ladders into his own private nest where he lives and sleeps and meditates in a temperature (he is immediately over the boilers) of about 120 deg. Fahr. And here he told me, no longer in the tones of an *Empson* bookmaker shouting the odds, but softly and dreamily, how when the war broke out he was surveying and exploring the bed of the sea off the Guinea coast, where the temperature was never lower than 78 and very often 110.

"From Guinea straight to the North sea—in mid-December," he murmured. At this moment an able seaman (wonderfully able to judge from the look of him) popped his head through the cubby door. "If the gentleman could spare a moment, sir," said he, "the crew would like to have a word with him!"

So aft once more to find the crew squatting under an electric light playing—auktion bridge! My newest friend, the very able-looking A.B. (I discovered later that he was a B.A. of Leeds University, ex-H.M.S. Crystal Palace), had taught them this heathen pastime, and a great game they played. Then they sang to me and yarned to me, all chattering together like schoolboys. They declared that the life was hell; but admitted in the next breath that there was nothing in the wide world to beat it. . . . if only Fritz'd come out. The youngest among them confessed to me, as he blushed modestly, that he had just got engaged to a peach of a girl in Harwich on the strength of a possible job in a submarine—five years service and two bob a day extra "hard-lying" money. H.A.

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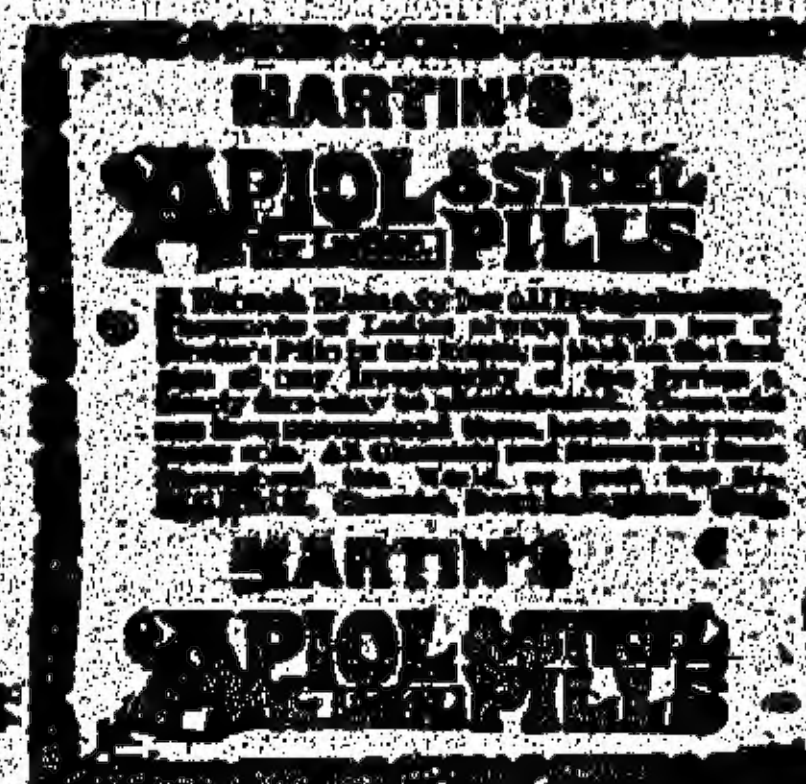
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THE SHADY SIDE OF SPIRITISM.

"A MONEY-MAKING GAME."
(BY STUART CUMBERLAND, THE WELL-KNOWN THOUGHT-READER.)

In this advanced, enlightened twentieth century it does indeed seem wonderful that the old-time spiritism, with its unsound pretensions and palpable little tricks, all of which the hard-headed come to accept as things of the past, should flourish so strongly in our midst. But the banking after the occult, the desire to lift the veil and peep into the future, has ever been with us and never really dies.

With some it is an honest deep belief, amounting almost to a religion; with others just a pastime or a mere money-making game. It is this deep conviction of the true believer which has given tone to the movement and, at the same time, made possible much of the chicanery attached to it.

No argument will convince the out-and-out believer that this or that manifestation alleged to have occurred in his presence, or through his own mediumship is merely the outcome of expectation or false deductions. With him the difference between facts and inference from facts has no actual existence, and as he has convinced himself of the genuineness of the manifestations which he alleges have been personally vouchsafed him, he declines to see trickery in other directions and resents as an attack on his own genuineness of belief the unmasking of other people's trickery. In my endeavours to arrive at the truth in connection with so-called "spirit manifestations" I have, it goes without saying, incurred the condemnation of those worthy folk whose aims and convictions have my profound respect, instead of receiving their approval in weeding the cause of its palpable impostures.

At an early age I commenced my investigations with much enthusiasm and a perfectly open mind. The University of Oxford was good enough to be interested in my work and, on a signed request, my first expedition was given in the Hall of Christ Church, which was kindly placed at my disposal for that purpose. About that time the Church had become somewhat alarmed at the spread of this spiritualistic movement, and all the tricks of the trade that went with it; and at the Church Congress at Newcastle an important feature of the programme was "The Duty of the Church towards Spiritualism and Infidelity." I had the honour of being invited to speak at this congress in the Town Hall, Newcastle, where I was by several years the youngest speaker.

I shortly afterwards went to the West, followed by a visit to the East, in pursuit of my investigations, hoping upon hope that I should eventually find some genuine instance of occult manifestation. I heard much about the alleged miraculous from people whose honesty of purpose was beyond question and whose voracity was above suspicion; and I saw much to which an occult origin was attached but the assumed occultism of which proved, on the one hand, to be the outcome of highly strung expectation or false sensorial impressions or, on the other, to be the result of skillfully applied chicanery.

In a word, I have never yet in any land with any medium or adept discovered any alleged occult manifestation that was not explicable upon a perfectly natural basis and which in the majority of instances could not be humanly duplicated under precisely similar conditions. This, as the true believer would say, has been my misfortune. But there it is. So inherent is this hankering after the super-natural in human nature that many would much rather seek for a supernatural than a natural explanation of what may seem mysterious or out of the way to them.

It is just this longing in human nature upon which these professional psychic frauds are preying to-day.

To-day, with its heavy death toll and fearful uncertainty so closely affecting every section of the community, is indeed the moment for the practitioners on the shady side of spiritism. There is a natural desire among the bereaved, or those in doubt as to the actual facts surrounding the "missing," to seek for news and guidance unobtainable through the ordinary channels. These credulous folk are told that this or that medium is a real-world who has given such and such person the most astounding revelations. So what has been vouchsafed others can quite as well be revealed to them. Hence the run upon the plausible "crooks" who so readily trade upon their credulity.

The foolish, credulous dupes never for a moment consider the utter incongruousness of the association of their beloved dead or missing with these professional "spookists." It never enters their heads that if the spirit of anyone dear to them could return at all it would be to them direct that his return would be manifested, and that to have to go to some strange "crook" and part with money for the privilege of being put in touch with the spirit is the height of absurdity. They are told that they themselves are not mediums and that it is only through the truly mediumistic are such communications possible. Besides, it is the fashion of "the thing" to go to these mediums, who "poor dears," must live and who are entitled to payment for the exhaustion they frequently undergo in getting in touch with the spirits. No labourer, in fact, is so worthy of his hire as one in the spiritual vineyard.

And the woe he presses as he takes in the notes is the flow of tears from the sorrowful and distressed.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

PORTUGUESE IN FRANCE. A NEW FORCE.

(FROM PILSON YOUNG.)

To-day I saw the beginning of Portugal's active participation in the struggle on the western front—and I dare say it was as unlike anything that the officers concerned had expected as it was unlike what you or I would imagine. A bare room in a house in the narrow street of an old French city; a score of blue-grey figures sitting with trench maps before them; and an English staff officer, with a blackboard beside him and a map in his hand, chatting to them in French on the artillery features of a typical sector of the front line which it may be their fortune to occupy.

For one more has been added to the many nationalities out here, who are giving this ultimate expression to their opinions on the merits of our quarrel with Germany, and with the arrival of the Portuguese Expeditionary Force one more fighting unit is thrown into the scales against her.

It is a small unit as armies go nowadays but, if one can judge from the very fragmentary first impression, it has the elements of high efficiency in it. These officers whom I met were artillery officers, and on their dark Latin faces one read a keen and alert interest in the technique of these grim arts in which they have already graduated.

They asked intelligent questions freely—and that is the greatest compliment which such an audience can pay to a lecturer. For the soldier is always going to school. There are schools of death (some of which I hope to describe) all over France as well as in England.

PERIOD OF STUDY.

The first thing the trained recruit does when he comes out here is to go through a complete course of training in the latest methods of fighting. When he joins his army corps he goes to school again; and there are divisional schools, brigade schools, and even battalion schools, to keep his knowledge up to date in the intervals when he is not in the line. So no wonder that the Portuguese Army, trained as it is, has to begin its work here by a period of study and training in methods which are quite new to it, and which are changing from month to month and even from week to week.

The general impression produced by this first glimpse was of smartness and efficiency and of an army that is thoroughly in earnest about its business. This is no joy-trip or merely formal demonstration of military alliance; it is a real effort on the part of Portugal to do all she can to help the great cause, and to do it as well as she can. Her little Army means business. It has undergone a thorough training on modern lines at home, where the compulsory militia system has been put into force, with a period of training varying from four to seven months; and it is ready and anxious to profit out here by all the experience which is being gained. The equipment is good and serviceable, being very similar to that of the French, with the addition of a klinki grenade. A division, as at present constituted, contains three brigades—each brigade having six battalions—two regiments of cavalry engineers, and field artillery consisting of eight six-gun batteries of 75's (3 in. pieces).

The Portuguese are delighted with the welcome they have received from their British comrades-in-arms.

It is not only a shady business, but it is a mean and cruel one, and should be put an end to. If the foolish cannot or will not protect themselves, they must be protected against their own folly.

General Smith-Dorrien's crusade against vice had for its object the well-being of the young soldier; but the vice, in all its alluring naturalness of which he complains is to put it quite bluntly, mild in its injurious effects as compared with the possibilities of harm arising to these "oldsters" sorrowing relatives in their pursuit of the unnatural. Any mental authority will testify to the mental dangers associated with such practices.

There is not space for me here in which to relate my impressions and experiences of spirits I have known, together with other phases of the so-called occult. It forms too long a story. I would, however, like to say that I am desirous of extending my knowledge of spiritism and occultism so as to include the latest exponent of the mystic art. I am quite open to conviction and should rejoice to find something which, under proper test conditions and with due investigation, proved itself beyond question the outcome of spirit power. A manifestation which is capable of being demonstrated can alone be beyond question when done under conditions from which all chances of trickery are eliminated. There are apparently other forms of "spirit power," which while not depending upon outward and visible demonstrations for their proof, claim to give the inquirer glimpses into the past, present, and future. They, too, clipped of their patina and ungraceful ambiguities, are interesting in their way as showing on what lines certain spirits alone can or will work.

Honestly the whole of my inquiring, investigating soul goes out to all the bootless materialised form in white, the three dead friends on the slips of paper, the passing of matter through matter, the spiritual voices that come from the beyond finally to find escape through the medium's own mouth, the clutching spirit-controlled hand that scribbles out least messages from the other world regardless of the shortage of paper in this. Yes, I am ready and eager to become closely acquainted with them all, and to make known to the world the truth that in them is.

WHAT IS A NEWSPAPER? A COSTLY OFFICIAL JOKE.

(BY SPENCER LEIGH HUGHES.)

The authorities—to use a vague but convenient phrase—are wrestling, not for the first time, with the question—"What is a newspaper?" The question has become important just now because newspapers may be sold later in the day than some other things, and as they thus enjoy exceptional treatment it is necessary to decide what they are.

I notice that the Home Office has announced that the word must not be taken to include "periodicals," but surely a newspaper, whether morning, evening or weekly, is a periodical, as one of the meanings of that word is "a publication which appears at regular intervals." In the history of journalism there may have been some forlorn paper that appeared once and once only, never reaching number two, and such a newspaper would not be a periodical, but a paper that comes out daily is most undoubtedly a periodical as long as it manages to survive.

Definitions are difficult things, and a troublesome authority has pointed out that when you try to define a word you do so by giving its meaning in other words, and that there is a possibility of dispute as to the meaning of each of those other words. Having shown the difficulties thus involved, the troublesome authority wound up by quoting that overworked tag—"Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?" and who shall determine the meaning of the words which make up the definition? That is to say he gave it up. But other men have been not quite so poor-spirited as that, and have furnished definitions of the word "newspaper." Here is one that has been generally approved—

a sheet containing intelligence, or reports of passing events, issued at short but regular intervals, and either sold or distributed gratis.

DIFFICULTIES OF DEFINITION.

This is not likely to satisfy the hyper-critic. To begin with he may fall foul of the word "intelligence," and will point out that the word "intelligence" contains nothing of the sort. He is almost sure to say this about some paper whose editor has, with polite and profuse regrets, suggesting a feeling of desolation, returned a masterly contribution proffered by the hyper-critic. Again, what we generally mean by a daily paper is one that appears on six days in the week. It may be said to come out at short intervals, but they are not regular intervals, as the space of time between the appearance of the Saturday and the Monday issues is longer than that between those of Monday and Tuesday. And then the allusion to papers being either sold or distributed gratis does not include those that are offered for sale, are not sold, are not distributed gratis, but are known, I believe, as "retains."

Every paper will admit the existence of such things in connection with other papers. I have heard of a desperate sheet that was bought only by those who wrote in it, and each of them read only his own contribution. All the other copies printed "the trivial round from the publication department to the resting place of returns, and in that way may be said to have enjoyed a real circulation. Are we to deny the name newspaper to such a publication because most of its copies were neither sold nor distributed gratis?

I have said that this question as to what a newspaper is has confronted the authorities before to-day. When it was decided that newspapers should be taxed there was not much hesitation on the part of those authorities, for they taxed anything they chose to include. They did the thing well from their point of view, and they would have scorned to exclude "periodicals." But the powers that be will take a different view of a thing when they want to tax it from that which they take when they are conferring a privilege on it.

AN OFFICIAL SLIP.

And it was owing to an official slip during a debate on the newspaper tax, and a slip made when a Treasury Bench gentleman was trying to be smart in regard to the definition in question, that the tax eventually disappeared. For many years there had been attempts made to repeal the tax, and this question as to what is a newspaper had been raised again and again. Those who did not hesitate to say that they could not answer the question, at length, in 1894, when the matter was debated with exceptional vehemence, the representatives of the Board of Inland Revenue said rigidly that while he could not state what a newspaper was, he could most certainly explain what it was not—it was not, he said, a publication treating of only one subject. That may be said to have "done it," for enterprising men immediately produced papers called "The Army and Navy Dispatch," "War Times," "War Telegraph," "War Flysheet," and others bearing similar titles. All these treated of only one subject, namely, the Crimean War, which happened to be the only subject that interested the public at the time.

Even the callous officials felt that they could not put a newspaper tax on publications that had been declared from the Treasury Bench to be not newspapers, and so these prints were untaxed. But the other papers which contained the same, or as much, war news were taxed because they dealt with other topics also. Now, even the official mind recognises that there is a limit, and that the line should be drawn somewhere. And so it came about that because of a remark that was intended to be smart, an official joke that resembled many official jokes in being no laughing matter, the newspaper tax disappeared.

This is supposed to be the only benefit that anyone in this country—other than some "war profiteers"—derived from the Crimean War. It will be seen that officials should be wary and should walk delicately when trying to define the word newspaper. Should they ever yield to base temptation and try to tax papers again, they will be confronted by the fact that the Home Office has decided that the word cannot be correctly applied to a periodical. And I imagine that they will find it difficult to establish their point that a daily paper is not a periodical.—Daily Chronicle.

THE STATES REVISITED. PEACE SENTIMENT IN THE WEST.

MR. WILSON'S VICTORY.

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT TO "THE TIMES.")

CHICAGO, NEBRASKA.

Here is a deep pool of peace. Perhaps nowhere on the habitable globe are the reverberations of the great war in Europe fainter and less heeded than in the so-called inter-mountain States. It seems incredible that anywhere there should exist so great a community of intelligent human beings who could care so little and know so little of a moving event that in its outcome will affect them all so profoundly.

Come up in the train from Lincoln to Omaha, I asked, in desperate quest for a contact, of a casual sent acquaintance, "Are you not interested in any aspect of the war?" "Sure we are," was his ready reply. "We are interested in the high prices and how long they are going to keep up. This war has been a great thing for our part of the country."

Another person from whom I sought information, a university professor, presented the reverse of this angle of vision. "I think," he said, "that our people have just begun to get indignant about the war because the high cost of living has forced its meaning home to them. The prices they are having to pay for the necessities of life has brought to them their first realization of what war means and brought them into a state of indignation against the mere fact of war and made them hate it."

Now, these are two actual points of view taken at first hand. One does not pretend to say how widespread they are, but they show more vividly perhaps than any other examples that could be cited how far removed the whole meaning of the war is from this part of the United States.

So long ago as last February agents of two men who sought the nomination for the Presidency met by chance in Montana and agreed after comparing their impressions that more than a million votes would be cast for Mr. Wilson in the inter-mountain States solely on the ground that "he had kept us out of war."

These inter-mountain States are the States lying west of the Mississippi Valley States and east of the Rocky Mountains. They are agricultural States, sparsely populated, without large centres of population, and remote from and untouched by the whirl of opinion, prejudice, and emotion that blow around the world.

AN INTERPRETATION OF THE ELECTION. One finds them resenting hotly the suggestion that has been freely made in the eastern States that their love of peace grows out of supineness, lack of virility, or cowardice. The editor of a Church newspaper offers this explanation:—

"Does anybody seriously believe that the West has lost its virility? Is supineness, 'too good to fight,' is impervious to considerations of honour? Has overweening luxury eaten out the spiritual vitality of the West beyond that of other sections? It is in the West that men have made great fortunes through the manufacture of munitions and war supplies. Are the powder factories, the steel plants, the great gun and shell manufacturing centres, in the West?"

"Everybody knows they are not. The idea that the Wilson vote is a vote of supineness, or of love of ease, or a vote induced by war profits, is simply disproven by the facts. Why, then, did the West vote for Wilson?"

Mr. Hughes was the pro-Ally candidate in New York and the pro-German candidate in Wisconsin. We are not asking in which section he was more accurately portrayed. Sitting at the meeting-place of the two sections, we are simply stating the plain facts that must be understood, East as well as West, West as well as East, if either section is to understand the other; and particularly must be understood in Europe if the American people and the President whom, with deliberation, they have re-elected, are to be understood aright.

And what, then, is the real Wilson? Here the view must be not that of his enemies, but that of the men who voted for him. They have voted for him in spite of some foolish things that he has said, in spite of limitations in the men whom he has chosen as his official advisers, in spite of some mistakes in his administration, because they believe in substituting diplomacy for war just as far as it can be done without forfeiting national honour, and because they believe Mr. Wilson will carry it that far and no farther. They have undoubtedly rejected the idea that the United States should have acted as international judge and executioner after the invasion of Belgium. They have rejected the idea that this nation, which was not a party to the guarantee of the neutrality of Belgium, was under a like obligation with the nations that were. They have rejected the allegation because it is contrary to the fact—that in assenting to The Hague Conventions the United States has assumed a single obligation that it has not rigorously fulfilled. They have rejected the idea that there should be an embargo on munitions or food-stuffs. They have rejected the insinuation that Mr. Wilson's "Notes" are empty words.

They recognize the fact that safety of non-belligerents at sea, though not made certain, has been made much more nearly certain by means of those much-maligned Notes than it has been made by the whole British Navy, or that it could be made by the whole military arm of the United States. Not because Mr. Wilson was once so unfortunate as to say that there is such a thing as being too proud to fight, but because he has often showed that he, at least, is not too proud to learn the American people in the careful exercise of their sovereignty, have deliberately called him for a second time to be President of the United States.

All the people in these States are a unit for peace and non-interference and isolation. There is, indeed, no articulate public opinion about the war or the attitude of the United States towards the belligerents.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S READING. Mr. Roosevelt was in this part of the country before the November election, making speeches, and expressing strongly and vigorously, as he does, the views that he has made known to everybody since the (Continued at foot of next column.)

JOURNALISTS AT THE FRONT.

TWO MILITARY CROSSES AND A D.O.M. FOR FAR EASTERN MEN.

The following details are given in the latest *Institute Journal*—the official organ of the Institute of Journalists of Far Eastern Journalists who have volunteered for Active Service:—

A. F. Briggs, *South China Morning Post*, Hongkong, Black Watch (T.), D.O.M., wounded, Soanay.
Mr. Davies, *Shanghai Mercury*, Royal Flying Corps.
Lievellyn Jones, Shanghai, Lieutenant, Military Cross.
H. L. Pearce, *North China Daily News*, Middlesex Regiment.

Walter Smart, *North China Daily News*, Shanghai, Second Lieutenant, attached Machine Gun Corps.
H. Suptoe, *Peking and Tientsin Times*, Lieutenant, wounded.

E. S. Tisdale, *China Press*, Shanghai, A.S.C.
H. E. Victor, *Hongkong Daily Press*, "Dickens," killed.

A. E. Wearne, *Reader's Correspondent*, Peking, and formerly of the *N.C. Daily News*, Captain, Amalgamated Military Corps.
Richard Wood, *North China Daily News*, Shanghai, Sergeant, Black Watch.

A. C. Young, *Amoy Chronicle*, Second Lieutenant, Royal Irish Fusiliers.
The *China Press* says: In the above list a mistake appears to have been made as to our former cartoonist, Mr. Tisdale. He went to France to endeavour to get into the American Ambulance Corps, but was unsuccessful and is now in Washington. Mr. A. M. Bruce, however, who was a member of *The China Press* staff, and later our correspondent in Tientsin throughout the siege, enlisted in that corps as a driver and is still so acting, so far as is known.

Mr. Colin Campbell, formerly of the *S. C. Morning Post*, is understood to have joined the British forces.

From the north, there should be added Mr. Rynn, formerly of the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, who enlisted in King Edward's Horse.

A former Shanghai journalist, Mr. James Valentine Walsh, is Second Air Mechanic in the R.F.C.

In all not fewer than 3,300 British Journalists are serving, or have served, with the forces. From London alone there are 700 journalists on active service.

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For all maladies traceable to weak impure blood or disordered nerves, such as Anemia, Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Back-pains, these pills are of great value. Ladies everywhere tell one another of their efficacy for women's aches and ills.

war began, and it is the common testimony that his speeches met with little or no response. He has written since the election, as perhaps your readers know:—

"The appeal made for Mr. Wilson was one which would tell very strongly with good, honest citizens, whose preoccupation with their own pursuits was such that they could not be expected to look deeply into our international relations, and the general world conditions. This appeal was in its essence that we should vote for Mr. Wilson because he had kept us out of war and because we were prosperous. It would have been highly creditable to the average man if he had possessed the vision and disinterestedness to disregard such an appeal; but the fact that he did not disregard it merely means that we were not able to make the issue clear to his eyes. It does not mean that he would remain morally obtuse if he could be shown in convincing fashion where his duty lay."

No sensible man wishes to go to war if he can honourably keep out of it; and when to this natural inclination is added the fact that the man is very busy and is puzzled about the issues involved, he is certain to cast his vote on the side that he is told will guarantee peace. Evidently people tend to look at the dreadful crimes committed in Belgium and Armenia, in the sinking of the *Lusitania*, and in Mexico, as analogous to disasters such as earthquakes or a fire, as properly exciting a discreet sympathy, but not as calling for any action which would jeopardize the comfort and well-being of those not immediately concerned.

We are at the moment well off. The cost of living is very high; and the Government is rapidly becoming unable to pay its debts; but business men, farmer, and wage-worker are all probably busy. Under such circumstances only men of unusual insight and foresight will make a political change because of just concern about future conditions. They did not pay much heed to the forecasts of politicians.

That is a perfectly fair summary of the conditions and the state of mind that the itinerant analyst finds out here at the present time. It is a condition and state of mind that can be overcome, and it all probably, will be by events after the beginning of the New Year. It seems fair to suppose that knowledge of this state of mind has not been without its share of influence in forming Mr. Wilson's foreign policy during the past two years.

GERMAN AMBITIONS IN THE EAST. THE SILK-STREET ROUTE.

There are numerous indications that after the war Germany will change her Imperial programme. As all the world knows, she began this present war in the hope of destroying British sea-power and establishing German naval supremacy. This ambitious plan not only violated every tradition of Prussian policy, but was contrary to the most inspired teachings of the great Bismarck.

Bismarck was always a Continentalist. It is remarkable that notwithstanding the earlier aspirations of the Hohenzollerns, and despite the fact that in the 17th and 18th centuries Prussia had more than once endeavored to become a naval State, Bismarck to the end of his life remained a believer in the fact that Germany's destiny lay in Continental limits. He believed that if Germany was ever to hold world-dominion it could only be with the active assistance of and in alliance with Holland, Austria, Russia, and Italy. And there are ample signs now that Germany, before many months have passed, may be compelled to abandon her dreams of sea-dominion and return to the theories of her old Iron Chancellor.

Within the last few months a German-Fernian Union and a German-Chinese Union have been established (Deutsch-Fernischer und Deutsch-Chinesischer Verband). On 3rd April, 1916, at the headquarters of the latter organization in Berlin a lecture entitled "Was Geshähe China An?" was delivered by an influential member of the Prussian Parliament, in which the lecturer claimed that German world-empire could be established only on a basis of an overland dominion extending from the North Sea to China by way of Turkey and Persia. The reasoning behind this suggestion was not only sound, but subtle, and deserves the attention of every Imperial-minded Englishman. It is an idea which must be combated as vigorously and strenuously as we are now slandering Germany's naval idea.

The speaker argued that the present war would be followed by an era of economic strife, and that many of the world's best markets would be more or less closed to Germany. In any future war the British Navy would be able even more effectively than now to prevent raw material and foodstuffs reaching Germany from the Americas. A British blockade, however, could be rendered absolutely ineffective if Germany controlled the ancient trade highway from Europe to the East known as the "Silk-street." Persia and China could easily provide the regions of 1927 (the date of Germany's next great attempt) with all the food, petrol, copper, and cotton required finally to establish the Teuton as the master of Europe and Asia.

It is known that at the present moment Germany is busily negotiating for valuable railway, canal, and trading concessions in China; that her system of commercial and political espionage has been strengthened and ramified throughout the whole of Siberia; in the Ukraine, from the Black Sea through Irkutsk and Töhran to the Far East; and that the powerful Siemens Combustion, which owns all the rich copper ores in the Caucasus and in Armenia, has recently sent bodies of specially trained experts through Persia with the object of discovering and opening up new sources of mineral wealth. A more cursory perusal of the Veröffentlichungen des Reichs-Kolonialamtes at Berlin (Publications of the Berlin Colonial Office) for 1916 is sufficient to prove that the German authorities are not only alive to the commercial possibilities of this new idea, but also to its political and military value, for these publications contain frequent reports of Asiatic exploitation and point out the important results, commercial and strategic, which will accrue.

Two other facts only need be mentioned here to prove the truth of my contention. The Hamburg-America Line has suddenly revealed a suspiciously vivid interest in Persia, and has heavily invested money in certain German-Persian schemes. Finally a prominent German economist, by name Quesset, has declared that Germany, by controlling the Asiatic market, can become self-supporting so far as cotton and copper are concerned (Quesset, Die Deutsche Interessen in Ostasien, Sozialistische Monatshefte, 1916, 3, 4).

Martin, the German writer and Privy Counsellor in the remarkable book entitled "Berlin-Bagdad," published in 1907, declared that Germany's future "lies in Asia and in the air." Perhaps the most significant chapters in this book are those which contain a close and clever exposition of the strategic value of the region between the Alps and the Himalaya Mountains, known as the Gobi Desert. This region is spoken of as the "key of Asia" and the "central tableland of the Old World." Martin states that were Germany to control this vast plateau it could be developed into the most formidable air-base in the world. A thousand super-Zeppelins could be stationed there, India could be threatened on the one side, Russia on the other. But Germany must be "first in the air." Then, and only then, will she be able to "hold the principal overland route to the East," and to "establish her transcontinental empire."

These are the facts. That German Statesmen are contemplating a change of Imperial policy after the war is regarded in well-informed neutral circles as practically certain. The present writer recently sought the opinion on this subject of a responsible neutral politician, who said that "a transcontinental Empire from Antwerp to Shanghai would undoubtedly be Germany's reply to the decisions of the Paris Conference."

Such an empire would be not only particularly inimical to British interest, it would also be an even greater menace to the future peace of the world than would a German-Colonial empire. The question, therefore, for all Englishmen (Continued at foot of next column.)

RE-BUILDING VITRIMONT. AMERICAN WOMEN'S WORK.

[BY "THE TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

A little way west of Lunéville and north of the Forest of Vitrimont, in which, after the Battle of the Grand Couronné, the bodies of 5,000 of the invaders of Lorraine were picked up, America is busy and quietly at work repairing one tiny little bit of the great mass of destruction and desolation which the Germans left behind them when they were driven back to the frontier, 12 miles away, in the fifth week of the war. The American lady at the head of the work who has taken up her abode in an out-of-the-way corner of the pile of ruins, that once were the village of Vitrimont, could probably give as convincing an answer as anyone as to the reason why France, at all events, will go on fighting till she has won an unbreakable peace.

In August, 1914, the Germans had the village in their hands for 48 hours. The day before they had bombed it with field-guns and blown to pieces half of its 60 or 70 farmhouses and cottages. Before they left it they completed its ruin by setting fire to every single house that was still standing. That was more than two years ago. After a time many of its old men and women and children—the able-bodied men were all either dead or away fighting—began to come back to their wrecked homes, and to expropriate among the charred beams and blasted stones and twisted ironwork some kind of refuge in which they might find shelter and begin once again to till their fields. They were helped to some extent by the French Government, who sent men to repair a few of the houses which had suffered least—those, that is to say, which had only been bombed. To restore those that had been burnt was a work that they had not, for the moment, the time to undertake.

PLANS OF THE NEW VILLAGE.
In the early days of the war, as I went from one to another of these ruined villages, I used to wonder whether the French would ever be able to build them up again. The undertaking seemed to be almost impossible. Now, in the case of one of them, thanks to two American women, one of whom provides the necessary funds, while the other is giving up her life to the supervision of the work on the spot, the impossible is being accomplished. Before long, if the essential labour can be found, of which, happily, there seems to be no question, Vitrimont will be a village again. It will also, which did not necessarily follow, remain a Lorraine village.

According to the plans which the architect—with a woman's tact and judgment and taste to help him—has prepared, the old foundations will be rebuilt on almost the old foundations and in the old style. Certain changes are to be introduced, but none, I think, which could possibly offend the taste of the most conservative of restorers, or what is far more important, of the inhabitants themselves. The object of all of them will be to give to the village more and more of the character of a village, and to put it back to the main roadway. In all other respects, the village will practically be the same as it was before, built of the same grey stone, and roofed with the same red tiles.

It is, I believe, the intention of the State to allow the people in all these ruined villages 40 per cent. of the cost of reconstructing their houses, and to lend the balance of the money at an easy rate of interest. But even on those terms the restoration of their homes must for a long time be beyond the powers of these unhappy victims of German barbarity, and it is not easy to think of any way in which wealthy and generous-minded people in France and other countries can do more to relieve the distress caused by the war than by following the fine example of the two women who have set to work to restore the fallen walls and the fallen fortunes of Vitrimont.

For here, surely, is one of the cases in which, out of the hideous evil of the war, real and abiding good may be made to flourish. The homeless refugees of the eastern provinces of France are many thousands in number. The other day I saw nearly 300 of them, old men, women, and children, housed together in Nancy. For them and all their companions in distress the State is doing wonders. It must be many many years before they and their children can forget their longing for the country and the marauding armies that brought their hideous sufferings upon them. You have only to touch on the subject of the war to see at once under the apparent surface patience and content the depths of agony and anger that they cover. And that is where the people of countries outside France have their great chance. For as the villagers of the eastern provinces of France can never, humanly speaking, forget the blood-stained hands that were the cause of their misery, so they will always remember, from one generation to another, the compassionate hands stretched out to them from across the sea to build up again their ruined homes and stricken lives.

who believe in the mission and in the destiny of their race, is how can Germany's new idea be defeated? There is only one answer to such a question. Germany must be isolated. England, on the other hand, must strengthen and consolidate her foreign alliances, and with the help of Russia, must cut across the "Silk-street." She must be first in the air, as we say, and she must do in Persia what she has done in India. Most necessary of all, she must capture control—and that immediately—of the Gobi Plateau, the key of the Old World, thus securing it as the future base of an Anglo-Russian air-police. W.J.E. in "The Times."

FRENCHWOMEN AND THE WAR. WORK IN THE FIELD. STATE ENCOURAGEMENT.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT TO "THE TIMES".]

Mobilization in August, 1914, found the agricultural population in the middle of the labour of the harvest. Only the women, children, and old men were left behind to continue a work which was just as necessary for the preservation of France as it was to repel the invader. There was no time to set on foot an elaborate organization. Recognizing the important services which the women of France could render in this crisis, M. Viviani, the Prime Minister of the day, addressed an appeal to them—an appeal which deserves to live in history not so much on account of the noble sentiments it expresses as on account of the magnificent response which it called forth.

"I, then, women of France, children, daughters, and sons of the Fatherland, replace on the field of labour those who are on the field of battle. Prepare to show them, to-morrow, the land cultivated, the harvest gathered in, the fields sowed. In these hours of trial there is no labour which is mean. Everything is great which serves the country. Up! To action! To work! To-morrow there will be glory for everybody."

It is unnecessary to elaborate this aspect of the subject. Suffice it to say that the difficulties of the moment were successfully surmounted. But with the continuation of the war the women have in many cases been called upon to perform a task that involves not a superhuman effort of a few weeks' duration, but a continuous struggle that makes the most severe demands upon their physical strength, and which they sustain with a patient endurance that is beyond all praise. They have shown themselves not only brave, but possessed of a degree of technical skill and qualities of practical common sense which were not hitherto popularly attributed to their sex. Mme. B., who is a widow, has a property of some hundreds of acres in the department of La Sarthe. Her tenants have all been mobilized, and are unable to cultivate their farms. Rather than let the land go out of cultivation she has undertaken the management of the whole estate herself. The authorities have never forgotten the loyal and energetic help which she has given to the war effort, and she has been awarded the Légion d'Honneur.

THE QUESTION OF SEPARATION ALLOWANCES.
The question of separation allowances in France is closely allied to that of the work of women in agriculture; but it is also of interest to English readers because it illustrates the greater flexibility of French administrative institutions as compared with ours. A law of August 26th, 1914, established the general principle that soldiers who are dependent on a soldier of France should want for the means of subsistence by reason of his military service. In conformity with that law, the Prefets nominated Cantonal Commissions and Arrondissement Commissions of appeal in their respective departments. The members were to be chosen primarily on grounds of personal character, and to a lesser extent on account of local knowledge or representative position. A Superior Commission, which is the ultimate Court of appeal, was at the same time constituted at the Ministry of the Interior.

Any person who thinks that he or she has a claim to an allowance applies to the Mayor of the local commune. Practically every town and village is the headquarters of a commune. The Mayor sends the application to the Prefectural Commission. If the latter approves, the applicant gets the allowance immediately, which is the payment from the revenue official, who visits the villages once a month for that purpose. Separation allowances are paid fortnightly in the towns. If the Cantonal Commission rejects the application the woman can appeal to that of the arrondissement, and from that to the Superior Commission in Paris if necessary. The two lower Commissions work independently of the Prefet. He is, indeed, represented by a delegate, but the latter is only there to give information. On the other hand, the Prefet receives from time to time a report on the way in which the various applications have been dealt with, and can cause an appeal to be made if he thinks fit.

WORK OF THE MAYORS.
In the country districts, at any rate, a woman cannot well miss her allowance without its coming to the ears of the Mayor, who is in a position to exercise a moral influence over her. If that fails, he can report her conduct to the Cantonal Commission, which can withdraw her allowance, or make other arrangements with the consent of her husband, for the maintenance of her children if their interests are in question. Needless to say this power does not frequently require to be exercised. In the stress of the first few weeks of war practically every application that was made was granted, but when the individual cases came many allowances were withdrawn. I have been told that in the case of one or two departments at any rate, the local Commissions were more sparing of the public funds than the Superior Commission of the Ministry of the Interior.

In the French villages the Mayor represents the State, whole and entire, and the applicant for an allowance has not far to go to find him. In England the War (Continued at foot of next column.)

AFTER LONG YEARS. JOY DAYS IN ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

[BY HENRY WOOD, UNITED PRESS CORRESPONDENT.]

Should the present war end without the final restitution to France of Alsace and Lorraine, only one supportable alternative would be left to the inhabitants of those provinces. This would be to dispose of their farms, homes, and factories at whatever financial sacrifice was necessary, and moving over into France, begin life over again. This is the unanimous opinion of the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine who now find themselves within the French lines and amongst whom I have just spent five days.

In a general way there are now three classes of inhabitants from Alsace and Lorraine who are under the protection of the French armies. By far the most numerous class consists of the refugees who, with the outbreak of the war, leaving the harsh measures that might be employed by Germany against them, fled into France. A second class, and by far the happiest of all, are those whose homes, farms, and factories are located in those portions of Alsace and Lorraine now occupied by the French. After these two classes comes a third that represents one of the highest forms of patriotism. These are wealthy industrialists of Alsace and Lorraine—for the most part owners of large factories—who, with the outbreak of the war, unhesitatingly abandoning their property made their way into France.

OVER THE BATTLE LINE.
Many of them, from the high peaks of the Vosges now in the possession of the French, can look out over the plains of Alsace, see the smoke from their factories behind the German lines, and wonder if the management of their big industrial establishments will ever again come under their hands. Yet they are just as unanimous as those who have lesser financial interests at stake in declaring that if Alsace and Lorraine fail to be retaken to France they prefer to sacrifice all and begin life anew in France rather than go back under the German régime.

From 1871 to 1914 this régime, they declare, was only rendered bearable by the firm hope and conviction that one day or another France would come to take her two lost provinces. Should that fail now they declare they could not think of imposing on their children and their children's children the life which they have supported for years past. Their sentiment, day to day, they declare, is unalterably the same as that expressed by the deputies of Alsace and Lorraine in 1871 when they filed their memorable petition in the National French Assembly against the German demands for the possession of the two provinces.

The sentiment of nationality, repressed since 1871, still finds expression in its fullest form, and in parlours and salons of the more wealthy families proud reference is made to the fact that amongst the great and immortal men of France Alsace contributed such men as General Kellermann, who saved France at Valmy, as well as Kleber and Ney, popular heroes of the Revolution and of the Empire.

LIBERTY AND EQUALITY.
They speak with equal pride of the long rôle played by Alsace in the more important events of France's struggle for liberty and independence, of how Alsace, reunited to France under the reign of Louis XIV., participated with all the intelligent ardour of the other French provinces in the Revolution that had for its object the establishment of the French State on a basis of liberty and equality; and of Alsace's part in the final defence of the Republic; and, above all, the one thing that means more to them than anything else, they speak of these things in their own native tongue, without fear of German retaliation for the offence.

The past Christmas for the portions of Alsace and Lorraine now being administered by the French was perhaps the happiest that has been celebrated there since 1870. It was also a remarkable tribute to the progress which the local populations have made under the French régime. Christmas-trees were held in nearly all schools in which the children, who two years ago had not been allowed to learn a word of French, gave dialogues, songs, and recitations in which only the perfect ear of a Frenchman himself could trace the slightest accent. In at least one of these celebrations the climax came when, after having given the programme in French, all the children, directed by the French soldier who had taught them, joined in singing, in English, "God Save the King."

Office undertook the management of separation allowances, and it is a matter of history that numbers of women found it difficult to obtain such allowances with the institutions of local government in the United Kingdom are a kind of exorcism on the body politic, and have no very close organic unity with the central authority. Probably this is why it was considered impossible or undesirable to utilize their services in this matter. In the end the Post Office was given important functions in this connection, for the simple reason that it is the only branch of the national administration which is found in every town and village of the kingdom.

In their administration of separation allowances the French have taken account of the agricultural necessities of the country. It was necessary to deal sympathetically with the applications of women who had a little land and tried to work it. Women who sought to supplement their allowances by working for others were encouraged to do so, and were not penalized by having their pensions withdrawn. On the other hand, if they show a disposition to desert their farms without due cause, to go and live in the towns on the national bounty, the Commissions have power to withdraw the allowances. This, however, is a very isolated phenomenon, and the power in question does not seem to have been exercised.

To sum up, one cannot but admire the patriotic devotion which the women of France have shown in agricultural production, but equally worthy of admiration is the wise administration which has supplemented and encouraged their spontaneous efforts, and where financial assistance is necessary, has known how to help without demoralizing.

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1/2251799813685248 (1s 0d) 1/4503599627370496 (1s 0d) 1/9007199254740992 (1s 0d) 1/18014398509481984 (1s 0d) 1/36028797018963968 (1s 0d) 1/72057594037927936 (1s 0d) 1/144115188075855872 (1s 0d) 1/288230376151711744 (1s 0d) 1/576460752303423488 (1s 0d) 1/1152921504606846976 (1s 0d) 1/2305843009213693952 (1s 0d) 1/4611686018427387904 (1s 0d) 1/9223372036854775808 (1s 0d) 1/18446744073709551616 (1s 0d) 1/36893488147419103232 (1s 0d) 1/73786976294838206464 (1s 0d) 1/147573952589676412928 (1s 0d) 1/295147905179352825856 (1s 0d) 1/590295810358705651712 (1s 0d) 1/1180591620717411303424 (1s 0d) 1/2361183241434822606848 (1s 0d) 1/4722366482869645213696 (1s 0d) 1/9444732965739290427392 (1s 0d) 1/18889465931478580854784 (1s 0d) 1/37778931862957161709568 (1s 0d) 1/75557863725914323419136 (1s 0d) 1/151115727451828646838272 (1s 0d) 1/302231454903657293676544 (1s 0d) 1/604462909807314587353088 (1s 0d) 1/1208925819614629174706176 (1s 0d) 1/2417851639229258349412352 (1s 0d) 1/4835703278458516698824704 (1s 0d) 1/9671406556917033397649408 (1s 0d) 1/19342813113834066795298816 (1s 0d) 1/38685626227668133590597632 (1s 0d) 1/77371252455336267181195264 (1s 0d) 1/154742504910672534362390528 (1s 0d) 1/309485009821345068724781056 (1s 0d) 1/618970019642690137449562112 (1s 0d) 1/1237940039285380274899124224 (1s 0d) 1/2475880078570760549798248448 (1s 0d) 1/4951760157141521099596496896 (1s 0d) 1/9903520314283042199192993792 (1s 0d) 1/19807040628566084398385987584 (1s 0d) 1/39614081257132168796771975168 (1s 0d) 1/79228162514264337593543950336 (1s 0d) 1/158456325028528675187087900672 (1s 0d) 1/316912650057057350374175801344 (1s 0d) 1/633825300114114700748351602688 (1s 0d) 1/1267650600228229401496703205376 (1s 0d) 1/2535301200456458802993406410752 (1s 0d) 1/5070602400912917605986812821504 (1s 0d) 1/10141204801825835211973625643008 (1s 0d) 1/20282409603651670423947251286016 (1s 0d) 1/40564819207303340847894502572032 (1s 0d) 1/81129638414606681695789005144064 (1s 0d) 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0d) 1/178405961588244985132285746181186810127843328 (1s 0d) 1/356811923176489970264571492362373620255686656 (1s 0d) 1/713623846352979940529142984724747240511373312 (1s 0d) 1/1427247692705959881058285969

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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

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Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

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UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION:

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
AMOI and SHANGHAI	"TAMU"	On 1st Mar., 11 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHUNTIEN"	On 1st Mar., 1 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & DALNY	"HANGHOU"	On 1st Mar., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 1st Mar., 6 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"KAIKONG"	On 2nd Mar., 10 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"CHINHUA"	On 7th Mar., Noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER: Twice Weekly.

SS. "LINTAN" and SS. "SANDU"

MANILA, LINTAN-TWIN-SOBEW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMU" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships, Electric Fans fitted, Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft on "TAMU" and "TEAN."
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SS. "ANNU," "CHENAN," "YINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG," "SINKIANG" and "SUNNING" with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular scheduled service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo in through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wusung.

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HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Over Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

ISWATOW, AMOI AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG" ... | Capt. J. W. Evans ... | THURSDAY, 1st Mar., at 11 A.M.
"HAITAN" ... | Capt. A. E. Hodges ... | TUESDAY, 6th Mar., at 11 A.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

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Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
to COLOMBO	Leave Hongkong Noon	86. from COLOMBO	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

AS

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passenger may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available to Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment)

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,

WITH LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTERHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave Straits about	Due at MARSEILLES if calling about	Due at LONDON about
The Intermediate	Service is Temporarily Suspended.			

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe, departure and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GOODHARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For further information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

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VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE | TAMBA MARU | THURSDAY 8 h
via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE | Capt. Akematsu | Mar., at Noon.
NAGOYA and YOKOHAMA | SHIDZUKA MARU | WED. DAY, 23 h
Capt. Nema | Mar., at Noon.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, BANGALUA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE & BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and BANGALUA.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

Kobe direct ...

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA ...

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA ...	SHIKO MARU	FRIDAY, 16th Mar., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA ...	FUSHIMI MARU	THURSDAY, 15th Mar., at 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA ...	HIENO MARU	TUESDAY, 13th Mar., at 11 A.M.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
via PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via MANILA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLOMBO.
Wireless Telegraphy.
For further information, apply to—

TELEPHONE Nos. 292 and 293

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

via SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA.

JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	28,000 — 21 knots	TUES., 6th Mar.
NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 15 knots	SATUR., 24th Mar.
SHINYO MARU	23,000 — 21 knots	MON., 2nd April
PERIA MARU	8,000 — 14 knots	MON., 16th April
KOREA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	SATUR., 28th April
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	SATUR., 12th May

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON G\$348 (£71.10.0) RETURN G\$609 (£122).
" " " SAN FRANCISCO G\$2.50 " " G\$437.50.

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SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may Travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

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For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, BALBOA, CRUZ BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIKA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO;
TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—
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Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

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OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, (via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA).

"MANILA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 1st Mar., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSA LINE—For Tamri, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"SOSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 1st Mar., at 8 A.M.
"AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 4th Mar., at Noon.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the BOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

H. YAMAUCHI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

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All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are aboard.

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